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## Rahal urges Israeli pullout from Lebanon

BAALBEK (AP) — A U.S. congressman said Tuesday an Israeli withdrawal from a flashpoint border enclave in South Lebanon will boost peace hopes in the Middle East. "It's obvious there has to be a withdrawal of Israeli troops in the south and a securing of the Lebanese border by the Lebanese. Once that occurs, I have the utmost confidence peace will be at hand," U.S. Representative Nick Rahal told reporters in this ancient city in eastern Lebanon. He spoke after touring Roman ruins in the famous Baalbek castle in the Bekaa Valley. Despite major obstacles in peace negotiations between Syria and Israel, Mr. Rahal struck an upbeat note about a comprehensive Middle East peace. "I'm confident there will be a peace agreement. We want to see the sovereignty of Lebanon maintained in this process. We want to see a comprehensive peace in the entire region," he said. "But I'm sure there will be ups and downs and frustrations before that day is reached," he added.

# Jordan Times

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Price: Jordan 150 Fils



Information Minister Khaled Al Karaki on Tuesday addresses a major gathering at the Royal Cultural Centre attended by His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah, Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem and other senior officials to mark the anniversary of the Prophet Mohammad's birthday (Petra photo)

## Grand ceremony marks the Prophet's birthday

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Tuesday attended the Kingdom's major ceremony marking the Prophet Mohammad's birthday at the Royal Cultural Centre (RCC). Deputy Prime Minister Khaled Al Karaki delivered an address in which he paid tribute to the historical role of the Hashemite family since the time of the Prophet. Dr. Karaki said Jordanians were inspired by the Prophet and the message of Islam, describing it "as light coming out of the sky to end the ages of darkness."

He said on this anniversary Jordanians were pinning great hopes on the leadership of King Hussein. "At this eternal anniversary, we look to Your Majesty, who defends the unity of the nation and its right to life and freedom, to give us determination to continue our march," Dr. Karaki said.

Jordanian Ambassador to Tunisia and renowned poet Haider Mahmoud also spoke at the ceremony, delivering a poem in which he dwelt on the Hashemite's role in defending holy places.

Senator Kamel Al Sharif also delivered an address and said Muslims in various parts of the world, on this anniversary remember the Prophet, review their achievements and plan their future.

Mr. Sharif said the Prophet's message brought with it development to the Arab Nations and united it.

The senator said Islam and Arabism were one entity, describing those who try to separate the two as "people trying to separate the head from the body."

In another address, Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul

Salam Al Abbadi said the Prophet not only conveyed to people a divine message, but also offered them a model and an example to follow and imitate.

Dr. Abbadi said Muslims dealt with the Prophet in a unique and unprecedented manner due to his way in building society and leading the masses.

He said people nowadays were in dire need to follow the path of the Prophet and adopt his methodology and philosophy.

The minister extolled the King's leadership and said His Majesty was actively leading his people through one of the most difficult stages in his history and at the same time was attempting to offer solutions to problems plaguing the Arab World.

"There you are, Your Majesty, trying to translate the Prophet's history into true stands supporting the oppressed and the weak, aiding refugees, and offering aid to the injured and care for orphans," he said.

At the end of the ceremony, King Hussein distributed Al Kawkab medals of the Third Order to those who contributed to building mosques in various parts of the Kingdom.

The ceremony was attended by Their Royal Highnesses Prince Abdullah, Prince Faisal, Prince Hamzah and Prince Hashem, Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker, Royal Court Chief Marwan Qasem, the speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, members of parliament, the King's advisors, ministers, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the directors of the Public Security and Civil Defence departments and other senior officials.



Members of a refugee family from Krajina after the Croatian army recaptured the town ride on the back of a lorry fleeing the town from rebel Serbs (AFP photo)

## Largest refugee exodus under way in Croatia

ZAGREB (Agencies) — Shells slammed down on columns of Serb refugees Tuesday, the United Nations said, as more than 100,000 people fled a stunning defeat by the Croatian army.

It was not immediately clear how many refugees may have been killed. U.N. officials also said they received unconfirmed reports of "indiscriminate shooting" of refugees.

The exodus may be the largest since fighting broke out in the former Yugoslavia four years ago. The Croatian offensive captured a huge swath of Serb-held territory and sent many residents into Serb-held lands in Bosnia and Serbia.

In Paris, the international "contact group" warned that a Croatian offensive to retake eastern Slavonia from Serb secessionists could lead to a widening of the war in the former Yugoslavia.

Member countries of the contact group — Britain, France, Germany, Russia and the United States — expressed concern over such a move, threatened by Croatian Defence Minister Gojko Susak in the wake of Zagreb's successful offensive to retake Krajina at the weekend.

"There exists a real threat of a humanitarian disaster and a widening of the conflict towards a large-scale war," Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov said Tuesday.

"We cannot allow it," he said, reiterating Moscow's condemnation of the latest Croatian offensives which have wrested virtually all of Krajina from Serb control. Eastern Slavonia, an eco-

nomically rich area that borders on Serbia, is the last major chunk of Croatian territory still controlled by secessionist Croatian Serbs.

The German government called on Croatian President Franjo Tudjman to show restraint towards Krajina Serbs and to "contribute to easing of tensions and stabilisation in eastern Slavonia."

In London, the Foreign Office said the British government "would not welcome" the use of force by Croatia to retake eastern Slavonia.

"Such action would be highly destabilising and that sector is particularly sensitive," a Foreign Office spokesman said.

Paris repeated its condemnation of Croatia's offensive in Krajina, and said it was worried about respect for human rights in the region.

U.N. spokesman Yuri Shishayev said an estimated 120,000 Serbs were on the move in Croatia. In addition, tens of thousands of renegade Muslims were on the move after the Bosnian army took all rebel-held land around Bihac in northwest Bosnia.

Many refugees were stuck in a region between the Croatian capital of Zagreb and the border with Bosnia, squeezed between the Croatian army to the north and the Bosnian army pushing up from the south.

About 30,000 refugees were camped out around the U.N. base at Topusko, 55 kilometres south of Zagreb, said U.N. spokesman Alexander Ivanko in Sarajevo.

Further along the refugees' route, columns of cars 50 kilometres long were backed

up at the border between Bosnia and Serbia.

Aid agencies said the Serb exodus from Croatia could total 200,000 people.

Evidence mounted that some of the refugees were coming under attack.

Kris Kanowski, spokesman for the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), said a group of refugees near Topusko was shelled Tuesday, either by Croat or Bosnian government artillery.

Basing his account on reports from UNHCR field workers near the shelling, he said an unknown number of people were killed. U.N. spokeswoman Leah Melnick said six shells landed on a stretch of road crowded with refugees in the space of three minutes.

There were also reports of "indiscriminate shooting of refugees" south of Zagreb, said Yasushi Akashi, head of the United Nations for the former Yugoslavia. He could not say how widespread the reports were.

Another U.N. official, Chris Guinness, said Ukrainian peacekeepers had seen Bosnian soldiers torching houses.

On Monday, Serb officials said Croatian jets attacked a refugee column trying to enter western Bosnia. Witnesses said five people were killed and many more were wounded. The UNHCR in Geneva said it had "Sketchy Reports" of refugees being shelled in the region, but could provide no details.

"All this added together is quite alarming," said Mr. Janowski, referring to the re-

(Continued on page 7)

## Sheikh Zayed, Assad discuss Arab rifts

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — The presidents of Syria and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) met here Tuesday in a fresh bid to mend long-standing rifts caused by the 1991 Gulf war and reunite Arab ranks.

President Hafez Al Assad greeted Sheikh Zayed Ben Sultan Al Nahayan at Damascus airport, and the two went directly to the Al Sha'b guest palace for talks.

They were expected to focus on Arab reconciliation and the need for greater cooperation to face emerging regional challenges stemming from the Middle East peace process.

Sheikh Zayed flew from Alexandria, where he had similar talks with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak on Monday.

Syria and Egypt are signatories to the so-called "Damascus declaration," a defence pact formulated in March 1991 after the Gulf war with the UAE and the other five members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and Bahrain.

The purpose was to form an Arab force to defend the Gulf states if they were again threatened.

But the alliance never got off the ground, because the Gulf states preferred to rely on the United States and other Western powers for their protection.

Sheikh Zayed was expected to conclude a number of agreements with

Damascus and Cairo as part of the GCC's moves to provide financial aid to its Arab allies.

Egypt and Syria were key Arab components of the U.S.-led coalition formed after Iraq invaded Kuwait in August 1990.

UAE officials said Sheikh Zayed's current tour was aimed at "fortifying Arab solidarity" at a time when Syria is locked in peace negotiations with Israel.

They said, without elaboration, the UAE was in a position to play a vital role in that direction.

### Mini-summit in Egypt

In Alexandria, Sheikh Zayed and President Mubarak held a three-way summit with Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat to discuss healing Arab rifts and Israeli-Palestinian autonomy talks, officials said.

The talks focused on "ways to seal Arab reconciliation and the Israeli-Palestinian peace process," an official said.

Mr. Mubarak and Sheikh Zayed also held separate talks on the situation in the Gulf, the Middle East peace process and the region's future, Foreign Minister Amr Musa told reporters.

"Efforts that Islamic countries can make to help Bosnian Muslims" were also studied, an official said.

Sheikh Zayed went on to hold a third meeting with Esmat Abdul Meguid, secretary general of the Arab League, on improving inter-Arab ties.

## U.S. starts proceedings against Abu Marzouk on Israeli-filed charges

NEW YORK (Agencies) — The U.S. government began extradition proceedings Tuesday against a political leader of the militant group Hamas, arresting him on Israeli charges he financed and authorised "terrorist" acts in Israel.

A complaint by Israel said Musa Abu Marzouk, who has lived in the United States for 14 years, engaged in conspiracies to commit murder, manslaughter and other crimes in Israel or against Israeli citizens.

Mr. Abu Marzouk appeared briefly Tuesday morning before Judge Theodore H. Katz, who told him he had the right to waive his extradition hearing, which would have allowed him to be sent to Israel to face the charges.

"We decline the gracious offer of the United States government," his lawyer, Stanley Cohen, said with sarcasm.

Mr. Cohen has said his client is not a "terrorist" and is not linked to violence.

A complaint unsealed at the hearing said Mr. Abu Marzouk is the head of the Hamas political bureau, which it said is the "highest ranking leadership body in the organisation."

The complaint added: "This bureau has responsibility for directing and coordinating terrorist acts by Hamas in Israel and the

(occupied) territories."

In addition to its other functions, this bureau has responsibility for directing and coordinating terrorist acts by Hamas in Israel and the territories," the complaint said.

Mr. Abu Marzouk also financed "terrorist" activities against Israeli soldiers and civilians, and helped supervise the military wing of Hamas, appointing people to leadership roles in the military wing, according to the complaint.

Mr. Abu Marzouk was detained at Kennedy International Airport on July 25 because his name was on a U.S. government list of suspected "terrorists." The Immigration and Naturalisation Service has asked he be barred from the United States because he appears to be involved in "terrorism."

A week ago, an Israeli court issued an arrest warrant for the 45-year-old businessman, accusing him of conspiracy to murder, conspiracy to kill, and malicious wounding.

Tuesday's hearing likely was just the first step in a process that can last many months, and sometimes years. Mr. Abu Marzouk's next hearing was set for Oct. 17.

Investigators have been examining Mr. Abu Marzouk's financial dealings from recent

(Continued on page 7)

## Shetreet: Jews should be allowed to pray at Haram Al Sharif

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AFP) — Jews as well as Muslims should be allowed to pray on Jerusalem's Haram Al Sharif, Israeli Religious Affairs Minister Shimon Shetreet reportedly said Tuesday.

The comments, which provoked a sharp reaction from the Islamic religious authority, were made in cabinet and came after police prevented Jews from entering the compound on Sunday.

Dozens of Israelis from a radical group called the Temple Mount Faithful tried to force their way in and scuffled with police.

"Jews must also be allowed to pray on Temple Mount along with Arabs," a government official quoted Mr. Shetreet as telling the cabinet, using the Israeli name for the area.

He suggested a system similar to one in force at the Ibrahim Mosque in Hebron where an Israeli massacred at least 30 Muslims knelt in prayer in February 1994. The two faiths worship in separate areas and are kept totally apart.

Adnan Hussein, director of the Waqf which manages Haram Al Sharif said: "We warn against the consequences of such declaration which aim only to satisfy settlers and radicals of whom we have already had enough."

(Continued on page 7)

## Israeli accused of spying for Iran

TEL AVIV (AP) — An Israeli man jailed secretly for three months went on trial Tuesday on charges of spying for Iran.

Herzl Rad, 31, denied any wrongdoing, his lawyer said.

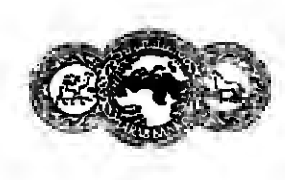
The case only became public Monday after a report in the Arabic-language London weekly Al Wasat, and information about the defendant and the charges remained sketchy (see page 2).

Radio reports said Mr. Rad was born in Iran and had recently lived in the United States, where he ran a clothing business.

According to parts of the charge sheet released Tuesday, Mr. Rad is accused of contact with an enemy agent and espionage, charges that carry penalties of up to 30 years in prison.

He is accused of approaching Iranian agents in Istanbul at an undisclosed date and voluntarily going with them to Iran.

On the Occasion of  
The Prophet's Birthday



**ARAB BANK**

has the honour to convey to

**HIS MAJESTY KING HUSSEIN**

and to the Jordanian People

its felicitations and

most cordial wishes



## Israeli held for spying for unnamed Muslim country

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel on Tuesday refused official comment on an Arab magazine report it kidnapped an Israeli suspected of spying for a Muslim country but security sources said Israel had the man in solitary confinement.

Al Wasat, an Arabic-language weekly based in London, said on Monday that in June Israeli Mossad agents lured Herzl Rad, an Israeli in his 30s, from Austria to Turkey and then spirited him to Israel on a flight of Israel's state-owned airlines El Al.

It said Mr. Rad was suspected of spying against Israel for Libya.

Israeli security sources said Mr. Rad had been charged with spying and contact with a foreign agent but could not confirm he had been kidnapped. They said only that he was suspected of spying for a "Muslim country."

Israel's army radio quoted security sources saying the country was not Libya. Israel Radio said Mr. Rad's trial would apparently begin on Wednesday.

Tzion Amir, Mr. Rad's lawyer, told Reuters that a Jerusalem court had placed a gas order on the case and so he could not comment except to confirm he was the man's attorney.

In an interview with army radio, Mr. Amir said he had requested the gas order be lifted. He indicated that parts of the Al Wasat report were exaggerated, saying: "There is a certain fantasy in this story that was published."

A spokesman for the Israeli embassy in Turkey said: "It's a great story, but it's just not true. No such thing happened. This is an attempt to spoil the good relations between Israel and Turkey."

Israeli Foreign Minister

Shimon Peres, asked by Israeli Radio to comment, said: "This is connected to the justice area and I don't want to say from good to bad or anything on this issue."

Security sources said Mr. Rad as a 31-year-old clothing merchant of Iranian descent who lived in Jerusalem. Israel Radio said he had tried to commit suicide three times in prison.

Israel's Maariv newspaper quoted a woman named Yael Rad, identified only as a relative of Herzl, as insisting he was innocent and adding: "Everything that has been published about Herzl is a complete lie."

The circumstances described in the Al Wasat version of Mr. Rad's capture hark back to the case of convicted Israeli nuclear spy Mordechai Vanunu and lured by secret service agents from London and Rome and then brought by ship to Israel.

Mr. Vanunu, a former nuclear technician, was convicted of espionage and treason in a secret trial in 1986 and sentenced to 18 years in prison for providing the Sunday Times of London smuggled photographs of Israel's dimona nuclear complex.

Mr. Vanunu has been kept in solitary confinement since his capture and conviction.

Yossi Melman, an Israeli author of books on spies, told Israel Radio the tremendous interest aroused in Israel by the case arose from the secrecy maintained by the government.

"If we acted like a normal democratic country in the West where in a spy case the details are released by the protocol of the court... our emotions would be reduced," he said.



DISPUTED LAND: Residents of Shalatin in the Halaib triangle dance to show their support for Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. Halaib is a disputed territory between Egypt and Sudan and has emerged as the key point of conflict between the two countries (see page 12)

## King Fahd tells cabinet system changes needed

DUBAI (R) — Saudi King Fahd has told the first meeting of his new cabinet that system changes in the kingdom needed to be implemented.

"We have succeeded in dealing with the (financial) crisis and have had to bear its consequences, which were not as harsh as shown by some international media. I can say we are in a better position as a result of the measures adopted."

The king did not elaborate on the proposed changes but said the main aim was the "welfare of the citizen."

In the first major shake up since 1975, King Fahd appointed 15 new ministers to the 28-man cabinet, including 20 holders of postgraduate degrees.

The king is pushing ahead with economic reforms in a bid to balance the 1995 \$40 billion budget which carries a \$4 billion projected deficit.

Riyadh, the world's largest oil exporter, and producer, has been badly hit by weak oil prices, recording a \$10.7 billion deficit last year despite cutting the budget by 20 per cent.

## Greenpeace warns Italy over Lebanon toxic waste

BEIRUT (R) — Greenpeace told the Italian government on Tuesday to take back 10,000 barrels of toxic waste it dumped in Lebanon in the 1980s or risk a confrontation with the international environmental watchdog.

"It is our last warning to (the Rome) government to accept Italy's responsibility in the waste scandal," Greenpeace's Malta-based Lebanon campaigner Fouad Hamdan said in an open letter to Carlo Calia, the Italian ambassador in Beirut.

Greenpeace sent a copy of the letter by fax to Reuters in Beirut.

Asked by telephone what the group would do if Rome ignored its warning, Mr. Hamdan said: "You know Greenpeace. We will go to confrontation if diplomacy, which we tried many times, fails. We will no longer be Mr. Nice Guy."

The issue of the barrels, part of a shipment of 16,000 of which 6,000 were sent back to Italy, arose in 1994 when two chemical waste containers were found in the Keserwan mountains north of Beirut.

Mr. Hamdan said a statement by Italian Under-Secretary for Foreign Trade

Mario D'Urso that Rome will execute all decisions by the Lebanese judiciary investigating the case "was due to diplomatic expedience, not any sincere motivations of concern."

Mr. Calia said earlier this year that Italy had taken back all the waste.

The Rome government "should assume full responsibility for the matter and take the waste back, thus avoiding further hazards to Lebanon and its population," Mr. Hamdan added.

Greenpeace said "the deadly shipment" was exported by Milan-based firm "Jelly Wax" to Lebanon in 1987, at the height of the 1975-90 civil war, and was dumped off the coast of Beirut and in the mountains, where it may contaminate aquifers.

The two containers found in the mountains were shipped outside Lebanon last month and the waste was incinerated. Environment Minister Pierre-Pharoun has said.

Beirut port was controlled by the Lebanese forces, the main Christian militia, when the waste was shipped from Italy.

## Sudan imposes visa requirement for Arabs

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudan, explaining its decision to require entry visas for Arab travellers, said on Monday its open-door policy had attracted criminals such as the international guerrilla Carlos the Jackal.

The Interior Ministry on Sunday announced that Arab travellers would need to obtain entry visas before travelling to Sudan, reimposing restrictions lifted five years ago.

Interior Minister Brigadier Al Tayeb Ibrahim Mohammed Khair told state-run Omdurman Radio that the new regulations applied to citizens of all Arab countries except Iraq and Syria and that measures were being taken to exempt Libyans also.

He described the move as "a revision but not a retreat" from Khartoum's open-door policy towards Arabs.

"Sudan will remain the land of all Arabs... the principles that Sudan is the territory for all Arabs still stands," he told the Radio.

Some Arab and Western countries, including neighbouring Egypt, charge that Sudan harbours militants plotting to overthrow conservative governments in the region.

Last month Cairo, which accuses Khartoum of masterminding an attempt to kill President Hosni Mubarak in the Ethiopian capital Addis

Ababa in June, announced that Sudanese citizens should obtain visas before entering Egypt.

Khartoum denies any role in the assassination attempt.

Brig. Khair said some countries which he did not identify had complained to Khartoum about the unrestricted entry to Sudan and urged it to reconsider the policy.

He said Sudan's policy over the past five years had attracted some criminals although the number of crimes committed by foreigners had declined from 11,000 in 1990 to 4,000 in 1994.

He pointed to the arrest of Carlos, whose real name is Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, in Khartoum a year ago. The Venezuelan-born guerrilla, wanted by several Western countries for murder, was handed to France.

The minister also mentioned an Arab who took part in an attack at a mosque in Omdurman last year in which 16 people were killed and 20 injured. The man, identified as Abdul Rahman Al Khleifi, was later executed for his role in the attack.

Outside the Arab World, citizens of Ethiopia, Tanzania and the Central African Republic can travel to Sudan without visas as before, according to the Interior Ministry.

## Witness identifies British soldiers as Cyprus case assailants

LARNACA, Cyprus (AP) — A Cypriot witness Tuesday identified three British soldiers on trial for the killing of a Danish tour guide as the men who attacked him and his girlfriend.

"If I had a gun at that moment, I would have shot them all," Michael Vassiliades, 22, told the three-judge court, his voice choking and tears streaming down his face.

In the most dramatic moment of three-week-old trial, Mr. Vassiliades testified how the accused beat up Louise Jensen, 23, before bundling her in their car and driving away.

Mr. Vassiliades faced Alan Ford, 26, Justin Folwer, 26, and Jeff Parnell, 23, as he gave his lengthy testimony, which was translated simultaneously from Greek to English.

The soldiers bowed their heads and stared at the floor as they sat listening only four metres from the witness stand.

The defendants have pleaded not guilty to charges of manslaughter, kidnapping and conspiracy to rape Jensen, of Hirtshals, Denmark, in the beach resort of Ayia Napa, on the night of Sept. 12-13.

The three were serving at Dhekelia, a British military base 25 kilometres east of the Mediterranean resort.

Mr. Vassiliades, a student with a summer job in Ayia Napa, said he was driving Jensen on his motorbike shortly after midnight after filling up at a gas station where the three accused had also stopped with their beach buggy.

Later, when he tried to overtake them on the road into town, the driver of the car swerved to block the motorcycle's path, causing Mr. Vassiliades to lose balance and crash, he testified.

As he tried to remove Jensen's trapped leg from under the motorbike, "I noticed the car had stopped about 20 metres ahead and then it started reversing towards me."

"I thought they were coming to help but the car was coming up so fast... I instinctively realised something was going wrong."

One of the three men in the car got out and chased Mr. Vassiliades away, threatening him with a shovel, he said.

When he looked back, Mr. Vassiliades added, "I saw the driver and the co-driver hitting her as she lay on the pavement. I don't know with what."

"The girl was shouting for help and cursing them. She tried to get away, shouting my name. When the third man joined them, all three picked her up by force without saying anything. They put her in the back of the car on her back and left her legs sticking out of the side."

"I realised then, as a kind of premonition came over me, that the girl was lost," he said.

There was a hush in the court as Mr. Vassiliades paused to regain his composure. The chairman of the court asked him to turn and face the bench rather than the accused.

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**PROGRAMME TWO**  
14:00 ..... Problem Child  
14:30 ..... Super Clamps  
15:00 ..... Tomorrow's World  
15:30 ..... Amazing Stories  
16:00 ..... Families  
17:00 ..... Children's Programme — Spirou  
17:30 ..... Telefilm "Nestor Burma"  
19:00 ..... News in French  
19:15 ..... Ushuaia  
19:30 ..... News Headlines  
19:35 ..... Arthur Clarke's Mysterious Universe  
20:00 ..... Anything for a Laugh  
20:30 ..... The Bold and the Beautiful  
21:15 ..... Blood and Belonging  
22:00 ..... News in English  
22:30 ..... Prism  
22:45 ..... Drama — Blue Skies (Part III)  
23:30 ..... Separate But Equal

**PRAYER TIMES**  
04:25 ..... Fajr  
(8:57) ..... (Sunrise) Dhuha  
(12:41) ..... Dhuhr  
(16:21) ..... Asr  
(19:32) ..... Maghreb  
20:58 ..... Isha

**CHURCHES**  
St. Mary of Nazareth Church  
Switzerland, Tel. 810740  
Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 637285

St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590  
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440  
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757  
Terra Sancta Church Tel. 622366  
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541  
Anglican Church Tel. 630851, Tel. 623543  
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331  
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 772611  
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751  
Armenian International Church Tel. 625256  
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 824328  
German-speaking Evangelical Congregation Tel. 684195  
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Tel. 654932  
Church of Nazareth Tel. 618460  
The Evangelical Local Church in Amman Tel. 811295

**WEATHER**  
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.  
Normal summer weather conditions will prevail during the weekend with temperatures around average and winds northwesterly moderate. In Amman, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Min./Max. temp.  
Amman ..... 20/31  
Aqaba ..... 25/38

**JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR**

Deserts ..... 18/36  
Jordan Valley ..... 25/38

Yesterday's high temperatures:  
Amman 31, Aqaba 37, Humidity readings: Amman 47 per cent, Aqaba 46 per cent.

**USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS**

**NIGHT DUTY**  
AMMAN:  
Dr. Awni Al Hawamdah ..... 777665  
Dr. Ramzi Mzawi ..... 894788  
Dr. Fayez Al Dabbas ..... 791555  
Dr. Abdul Wahab Awad ..... 846070  
Firas pharmacy ..... 661912  
Ferdows pharmacy ..... 778336  
Al Asema pharmacy ..... 637055  
Naioukh pharmacy ..... 626672  
Al Salam pharmacy ..... 636730  
Yacoub pharmacy ..... 644945  
Shoncin pharmacy ..... 637660  
Naioukh pharmacy ..... 626672  
Najib pharmacy ..... 847632

IRBID:  
Dr. Fayez Al Qadi ..... 248743  
Al Quds pharmacy ..... 1-1

ZARQA:  
Dr. Samir Al Lawzi ..... 899601  
Khalil pharmacy ..... 85417

**EMERGENCIES**  
Food Control Centre ..... 637111  
Civil Defence Department ..... 661111  
Rescue ..... 630341  
Civil Defence Emergency ..... 199  
Rescue Police 192, 61111, 637777  
Fire Brigade ..... 617101  
Blood Bank ..... 775121  
Highway Police ..... 843402  
Traffic Police ..... 898390  
Public Security Department ..... 630321  
Hotel Complaints ..... 602800  
Water and Sewerage ..... 661176  
Police Complaints ..... 897467  
Amman Municipality ..... 787111  
Telephone Information (directory assistance) ..... 121  
Overseas Calls ..... 010230  
Central Amman Telephone ..... 623101  
Repairs ..... 623101  
Abdali Telephone Repairs ..... 661101  
Jordan Television ..... 773111  
Radio Jordan ..... 774111  
Water Authority ..... 680101

Electric Power Company ..... 636281  
RJ Flight Information ..... 06-53200  
Queen Alia Int. Airport ..... 06-53200

**HOSPITALS**  
AMMAN:  
Hussein Medical Centre ..... 813813/32

**FOR THE TRAVELLER**  
**QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**

Khalidi Maternity, J. Amn ..... 64428146  
Akilth Maternity, J. Amn ..... 642441/2  
Jahat Amman Maternity ..... 642362  
Malhas, J. Amman ..... 636140  
Palestine, Shmeisani ..... 64617114  
Shmeisani Hospital ..... 646151  
University Hospital ..... 845845  
Al-Mausser Hospital ..... 6672779  
Al-Ahl, Abdali ..... 6641646  
Italian, Al-Mubashrah ..... 7771013  
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh ..... 777111/26  
Army, Shmeisani ..... 891611/15  
Queen Alia Hospital ..... 60224050  
Amal Hospital ..... 674155  
The Arab Centre for Heart and Special Surgery ..... 865199  
ZARQA:  
Zarqa Govt. Hospital ..... 09198323  
Zarqa National Hospital ..... 09190560  
Ibn Sina Hospital ..... 09198732  
Al Hikma Modern Hospital ..... 09199090  
Princess Basma Hospital ..... 02272555  
Great Catholic Hospital ..... 02727275  
Ibn Al-Nafes Hospital ..... 02347100  
AQABA:  
Princess Haya Hospital ..... 03131411

**ARRIVALS**  
Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)  
08:00 ..... Damascus (RJ)  
09:30 ..... Jeddah (RJ)  
09:50 ..... Larnaca (RJ)  
10:10 ..... Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
10:50 ..... Doha, Bahrain (RJ)  
15:45 ..... New York, Amsterdam (RJ)  
16:50 ..... Madrid (RJ)  
18:15 ..... Istanbul (RJ)  
18:45 ..... Brussels, Geneva (RJ)  
18:55 ..... Toronto, Montreal (RJ)  
19:10 ..... Frankfurt, Vienna (RJ)  
19:15 ..... London, Berlin (RJ)  
19:40 ..... Rome (RJ)  
19:40 ..... Paris, Geneva (RJ)  
06:35 ..... Beirut (RJ)  
01:15 ..... Cairo (RJ)

**Other Flights (Terminal 2)**  
10:50 ..... Karachi, Abu Dhabi (PK)  
11:30 ..... Jeddah (SV)  
13:15 ..... Cairo (MS)  
13:40 ..... Abu Dhabi (GP)  
17:45 ..... London, Beirut (BA)

**DEPARTURES**  
Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)  
08:25 ..... Madrid (RJ)  
11:25 ..... Amsterdam, New York (RJ)  
11:30 ..... Berlin, London (RJ)  
11:40 ..... Rome (RJ)  
12:10 ..... Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)  
12:45 ..... Istanbul (RJ)  
12:50 ..... Colombo (RJ)  
20:30 ..... Aqaba, Cairo (RJ)  
20:30 ..... Cuernavaca (RJ)  
21:10 ..... Riyadh (RJ)  
21:10 ..... New Delhi (RJ)  
21:35 ..... Aden (RJ)  
21:35 ..... Calcutta, Bangkok (RJ)  
22:15 ..... Dubai, Muscat (RJ)  
23:45 ..... Sana'a (RJ)  
02:45 ..... Dhahran (add) (RJ)

**Other Flights (Terminal 2)**  
08:45 ..... Beirut (ME)  
13:00 ..... Jeddah (SV)  
14:15 ..... Cairo (MS)  
14:30 ..... Doha, Muscat (GP)  
19:35 ..... Abu Dhabi, Karachi (PK)  
22:00 ..... Dhahran (add) (RJ)  
22:00 ..... Dhahran (add) (RJ)  
22:00 ..... Dhahran (add) (RJ)  
22:00 ..... Dhahran (add) (RJ)  
22:00 ..... Dhahran (add) (RJ)  
22:00 ..... Dhahran (add) (RJ)

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Yemen opposition to close ranks

SANAA (R) — Eight Yemeni opposition parties have decided to set up a joint body to coordinate their activities, a statement said on Tuesday. The parties, holding a total of 70 seats in the 301-member parliament, said they decided "to form a higher council of coordination" comprising their secretaries-general and two members from each party. One opposition source said the move was "to develop and activate the role of the opposition parties concerning political, social and economic issues." Efforts have been made to revamp the Yemeni political opposition, which was largely marginalised after the end of a two-month civil war in July 1994 between southern separatists and troops loyal to President Ali Abdullah Saleh. The eight parties include the Yemen Socialist Party with 65 parliamentary seats. The party ruled the former South Yemen until its merger with the North in May 1990. Some of its leaders championed the secessionist bid, which was crushed when President Saleh's forces captured Aden, capital of the separatist state, on July 7, 1994. Yemen is ruled by a coalition government of Mr. Saleh's General People's Congress and the Islamist Islah party of Parliamentary Speaker Sheikh Abdullah Al Ahmar.

### Knesset member Kaufman dead at 60

TEL AVIV (AP) — Right-wing lawyer Haim Kaufman, who rose from militia member to transport minister, died of an undisclosed illness Monday. He was 60. Kaufman, a member of the opposition Likud Party, was first elected to parliament in 1977. He served as transport minister, deputy knesset speaker, deputy finance minister and coalition chairman under former Premier Yitzhak Shamir. As a youth, Kaufman was involved in Menachem Begin's Irgun underground. Likud member Yossi Abimeir, a former Shamir spokesman, will replace Kaufman in the legislature. Likud leader Benjamin Netanyahu remembered Kaufman as "a loyal friend and a loyal Israeli. We will miss him very much." Kaufman is survived by a wife and three children. A private funeral was to be held for him in Petah Tikva on Tuesday.

### 3 die in attack on Somalia convoy

NAIROBI (AFP) — Three people died in the southern Somali port city of Kisumu as a U.N. World Food Programme (WFP) convoy moved out of a warehouse and then came under attack, WFP spokeswoman Brenda Barton said in Nairobi Tuesday. She said shots Monday were fired in the air to disperse bystanders, apparently by police — and that one person was killed by a stray bullet. About 20 minutes later the three trucks ran into an ambush and crashed, killing two bystanders, she said. The gunmen fled. The trucks nevertheless managed to deliver 60 tonnes of food to Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF — Doctors Without Borders) and feeding centres. The food had been held up in the WFP warehouse for a week-and-a-half following looting of supplies and extortion, Barton said. Another 80 tonnes were due to be distributed Tuesday. Agencies are increasing food distribution in many regions of Somalia following reports of widespread starvation, caused by a combination of flooding, drought and poverty in the lawless Horn of Africa, which has been without a government since the overthrow of dictator Mohammad Siad Barre in January 1991. The police in Kisumu are remnants of a force set up by the United Nations before U.N. troops pulled out of Somalia in March after two-and-a-half years.

### Turkish workers hold mass protest, strikes

ANKARA (AFP) — Almost 600,000 public-sector workers were taking part in strikes or slowdowns on Tuesday, in a 24-hour action aimed at winning wider trade union rights and unblocking wage negotiations, union sources said here. An official of Turk-Is, the country's biggest union federation with 2.7 million members, said workers had been asked to be present at their workplaces, but to either slow down or stop work altogether. The action, also supported by the smaller Hak-Is and DISK federations, was due to end early on Wednesday. The official, Yildirim Koc, said the action was aimed at winning union rights for public sector employees, and at unblocking collective bargaining talks affecting some 680,000 workers. Turkish civil servants are forbidden by the constitution from joining a trade union. A resolution aimed at rescinding the ban was thrown out by parliament at the end of last month. The government has offered only a four per cent wage rise, although inflation in Turkey is running at over 80 per cent annually. "We demand an increase which allows us to protect our living standards," Mr. Koc said. The industrial action follows a Turk-Is demonstration attended by between 60,000 and 100,000 workers in Ankara on Saturday.

### Graduates knock out Cairo's phone network

CAIRO (AFP) — Hundreds of thousands of high school graduates knocked out all the lines in Cairo's telephone network on Tuesday, as they rushed to announce to friends and relatives their success in year-end exams. The telephone breakdown was the largest since an October 1992 earthquake that killed 500 people in the Egyptian capital, experts said. "The lines were swamped because of the announcement of the year-end exam results," and engineers with the state telephone company told AFP. Twice the usual number of students took the exam this year due to a reform in the number of school years — 410,000, of whom 74.5 per cent passed. Education Minister Hussein Kamel Bahaddin said Tuesday. The final exam, which determines what university faculty a student may enter, is notorious for the stress it lays on students and parents. Many parents jostle to get an advance peek at the results by exploiting contacts at the ministry committee which grades exams from all 26 Egyptian provinces before releasing them to the schools to announce.

**HIAZ RAILWAY TRAIN**  
Dep. Amman ..... 8:00 a.m. every Monday  
Arr. Damascus ..... 5:00 p.m. every Monday  
Dep. Damascus ..... 7:30 a.m. every Sunday  
Arr. Amman ..... 5:00 p.m. every Sunday

**MARKET PRICES**  
Upplower price in fils per kg.  
Apple ..... 700/500  
Banana (Wakammar) ..... 600  
Cabbage ..... 110/60  
Carrot ..... 240/140  
Cauliflower ..... 300/200  
Cucumbers (large) ..... 150/100  
Cucumbers (small) ..... 150/100  
Eggplant ..... 280/180  
Figs ..... 190/100  
Garlic ..... 650/500  
Grapes ..... 450/300  
Lemon ..... 600/500  
Marrow (large) ..... 150/100  
Marrow (small) ..... 280/180  
Mukhlia ..... 150/100  
Okra ..... 150/100  
Onion (dry) ..... 200/100  
Orange ..... 450/300  
Peaches ..... 800/600  
Pepper (hot) ..... 200/100  
Pepper (sweet) ..... 200/100  
Potato ..... 380/280  
String Beans ..... 420/300  
Sweet Melon ..... 260/180  
Tomato ..... 130/80  
Water Melon ..... 120/60







# Murayama reshuffles cabinet; key posts remain unchanged

TOKYO (Agencies) — Prime Minister Tomichi Murayama reshuffled his cabinet Tuesday, retaining his key foreign, finance and trade ministers but naming an influential private researcher as his economic planning chief.

The reshuffle ended five days of haggling over whether Mr. Murayama's key allies — Yoshi Kono of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and Sakigake Party head Masayoshi Takemura — should stay on as foreign and finance ministers respectively.

In the end, Mr. Murayama successfully persuaded the two to keep their posts, enabling the embattled Socialist prime minister to preserve a delicate balance in his three-party coalition.

Trade Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto, who successfully resolved a heated dispute with the United States, also kept his job.

The reshuffle — Mr. Murayama's first — involved most government ministries but, with the key players still in place, fell far short of a fundamental revamp of the 13-month-old government in the wake of the coalition's poor performance in upper house elections last month.

Mr. Murayama's only surprise appointment was new Economic Planning Agency Minister Isamu Miyazaki, a private researcher at the Daiwa Institute of Research.

He is the only non-politician in the new line-up.

Mr. Miyazaki's appointment was apparently part of Mr. Murayama's efforts to show his government was serious about propping up the sagging economy, which is

struggling to pull out of a prolonged recession.

"The new cabinet will take the issue of economic recovery seriously, and stress the importance of reforms," new Chief Cabinet Secretary Koken Nosaka said after announcing the new line-up.

Nosaka said the cabinet reshuffle was necessary because the outgoing cabinet had already been in place for the usual length of time Japanese ministers stay in place.

Mr. Nosaka, Mr. Murayama's right-hand man in the Socialist Party and the outgoing construction minister, also takes on the role of top government spokesman.

LDP Secretary-General Yoshiro Mori got the job of new construction minister.

Mr. Murayama preserved the basic framework of his 20-member cabinet — 13 posts for the LDP, five for the Socialists and two for Sakigake.

Economic Planning Agency chief Miyazaki counted as a post for Sakigake because the party recommended him.

The widely anticipated lack of major changes — despite the cabinet taking as its slogan "fresh and new" drew media criticism.

The new cabinet is not at all like what's written on its door sign — "fresh and new," said the daily Mainichi Shimbun.

"The process just exposed party politicking, and internal feuds."

The average age of the cabinet members was 62, considerably higher than the previous cabinet. Mr. Murayama did not name a single woman to his new cabinet.

The only woman minister in the outgoing cabinet was Makiko Tanaka, the outspoken science and technology minister and daughter of the late ex-Premier Kakuei Tanaka.

Party officials are pessimistic about the future of Mr. Murayama's fractious ruling coalition after the reshuffle which opened up new divisions.

Though Mr. Murayama assured the changes would go smoothly many observers predicted the reshuffle would hasten the end of the rule by the 72-year-old Socialist, dogged by attacks on his handling of the economy and the government's slow reaction to major events such as the Kobe earthquake.

"There is no fear of a split in the three parties," Mr. Murayama told reporters after reaching an agreement with fellow party leaders over changes to the increasingly unpopular cabinet.

The reshuffle took much negotiating, with Mr. Kono hoping to leave his ministry to concentrate on securing his reelection as LDP party leader in elections next month.

"I believe Mr. Kono eventually understood my firm stance," said Mr. Murayama, who is seeking to revive the government after his party's setback in elections to the upper house of parliament last month.

Some coalition members have made it clear they do not share Mr. Murayama's optimism. "We are not sure whether we can continue the close relations which we have maintained so far," said a senior official of the ruling

coalition.

"The debates over the cabinet reshuffle merely caused further damage to the fragile coalition," said the Nihon Keizai Shimbun said.

"This appears to show the ruling parties moving towards the end of the Murayama administration."

The Yomiuri Shimbun said a power struggle among the parties may intensify ahead of the LDP election, with Mr. Kono still poised to concentrate more on the possible leadership challenge from the popular International Trade and Industry Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto.

According to recent opinion polls, many voters want Mr. Hashimoto to succeed Mr. Murayama.

"Although the three parties avoided a decisive split by reaching an agreement overnight, the debates showed a sign of further uncertainty of the government," Yomiuri Shimbun added.

Even Mr. Murayama predicted a hard time ahead. "I feel blue and gloomy," he told his aides following talks with Mr. Kono and Mr. Takemura.

The Asahi Shimbun said Mr. Murayama would inevitably lose the prime minister's post once the LDP stopped focussing on party affairs.

Public support for Mr. Murayama's cabinet fell from 38.8 per cent in June to 34.5 per cent in August while the disapproval rate jumped to 43.6 per cent, the Nihon Keizai Shimbun said. It was the largest disapproval rating since the coalition was formed in June last year.



Riot policemen drag one of their injured colleagues during violent clashes with striking construction workers in Panama City, Panama. The policeman was hit by a concrete block dropped by a demonstrator from the 18th floor of a building under construction (AFP photo)

## 27 injured in Panama riots

PANAMA CITY (AFP) — Twelve police and 15 civilians were injured in riots Monday as construction workers and student sympathisers angered by possible government labour law changes battled with authorities.

Police detained 116 people during the clashes that rocked the capital and the north-western city of Colon, officials said.

Seven police officers were injured in the capital, three of them with burns suffered after student activists near the University of Panama tossed an incendiary device at a police vehicle, a police spokesman said.

One of the injured officers was in a coma after being hit with a cement block hurled from a rooftop, police said.

In Colon, some 70 kilometres northwest of here,

five police and 15 civilians were wounded in confrontations.

At least 30 people were arrested in the capital and another 17 in Colon.

The wave of violence caused Venezuelan Foreign Minister Miguel Angel Burelli to postpone his scheduled arrival here Monday until later in the month.

The unrest followed clashes Friday in which four civilians were killed and several police officers were injured by rock-throwing demonstrators.

Hundreds of union members were arrested in Friday's melee after some 7,000 construction workers went on strike over the legislation under consideration in the assembly which they say would leave them defenceless

in disagreements with employers.

They said they have the backing of 49 unions with some 70,000 members in the banana-growing and construction industries and small businesses.

The workers and students Monday had set up barricades on several small streets and four major downtown avenues before clashing with authorities. Local radio reports said students hurled incendiary devices at an advancing police flank but there were no reports of injuries in such an incident.

The government shut down primary and secondary schools amid security concerns, but business as usual was under way in the capital's financial district and government offices.

## Iranian woman gets divorce 14 years after she files

TEHRAN (AFP) — An Iranian woman who filed for divorce 14 years ago to escape her husband's beatings finally got her wish this week because of reforms to the country's penal code. The young woman, who was not identified, filed for divorce in 1981, accusing her husband of incessantly beating her to force her into obedience, the Iran daily said, citing chief prosecutor Ayatollah Mortaza Moghtadai. Moghtadai told the daily that the woman, has been under "torture" from her husband, which caused her "mental and physical suffering." In a bid to obtain her husband's consent for divorce, a legal requirement in Iran, she pleaded before a court in the religious city of Qom, in central Iran, to forsake all the rights she was entitled to from the marriage. However, the woman's revengeful husband demanded a hefty sum from her before he would agree to a divorce, which she could not afford, causing more delay in the case. It was not before a thorough reform was applied to the country's judiciary system two months ago and the intervention of the Supreme Court that the divorce was granted, Moghtadai said. He said a verdict had been issued in her favour forcing the husband to pay, alimony as well as punitive damages for all the years the couple lived together. Under Iranian law, a woman could demand money, assessed by the court, from her husband, in reparation for the work she had done at home while being married.

## At least 33 killed in Colombia rebel attacks

BOGOTA (AFP) — At least 33 people were dead and more than 20 wounded in rebel attacks around the nation marking the first anniversary of President Ernesto Samper taking office, officials said Monday.

The dead included 14 police personnel, six soldiers and 13 guerrillas, according to police.

The rebel's objective in the

attacks which broke out Sunday was to mark Samper's first year in office and press for peace talks, said army General Camilo Zuniga.

The heaviest fighting came in the town of Miraflores in the southeastern department of Guaviare where some 200 to 300 rebels from the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) attacked Sunday.

Ten police personnel and 13 rebels were killed and another 16 members of the police force were injured, authorities said Monday.

The attacks were also in retaliation for the destruction of drug crops being grown over 20,000 hectares (2,000 acres), the deputy director of the national police, General Luis Enrique Montenegro said.

The FARC is estimated to have some 7,000 members, operates throughout the country. Officially formed as a Marxist, pro-Soviet group in 1964, it is known for kidnapping operations and protecting rural drug farms and laboratories.

Negotiations between the government and Colombian rebel groups currently are stalled.

## Argentine ex-admiral dismisses dirty war 'fantasies'

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Ex-Admiral Emilio Massera, most infamous of Argentina's military rulers during the "dirty war" on leftists in the late 1970s, insisted that the human rights crimes he was convicted of were pure "fantasies."

"It didn't happen. If there were any cases you would have to prove it and it has not been proved. It's all fantasies," said Adm. Massera, who was navy chief during the 1976 military coup and a member of the three-man ruling junta for two of the bloodiest years of its campaign against leftist guerrillas.

Adm. Massera, now 69, was appearing on television

for the first time since he was sentenced to life in prison 10 years ago on 83 charges of murder and hundreds more of kidnapping, torture, robbery and extortion.

Little aged since then, and easily recognisable with his bushy eyebrows and thin lips, Adm. Massera has avoided the hostile public eye since he and his junta colleagues were pardoned by President Carlos Menem five years ago.

But he broke his silence last week to criticise army chief General Martin Balza for apologising for the "dirty war" in which some 4,000 were killed and at least 10,000 "disappeared," tortured and "disposed of" by security forces.

Gen. Balza's historic apology followed a spate of confessions by former torturers, including tales of "death flights" where detainees in the Navy Mechanical School (ESMA), Buenos Aires' most dreaded clandestine torture centre, were thrown to their deaths from secret flights over the Atlantic and River Plate.

"But what exactly happened in the ESMA?" Adm. Massera asked his Argentine television interviewers, adding that he had never given or obeyed "immoral orders."

In defence statements at his trial, Adm. Massera said he was responsible but not guilty for what happened.

saying it had been a "just war."

The ex-admiral, smiling nervously and using papers and news cuttings to illustrate his points during the two-hour interview, acknowledged "there were errors and also excesses I suppose, for which I have taken responsibility."

But he dismissed the idea of premeditated repression as "ridiculous" and denied outright that torture or murder were used against leftist guerrillas.

"You are presuming there was torture and I am presuming there was no torture," he said. "But why do you say 'kill'? Where's the proof?" he asked at another point.

## Hutus slaughter 58 Tutsis in Burundi

BUJUMBURA (AFP) — A 100-strong Hutu commando used machetes and knives to slaughter 58 displaced Tutsis — 25 of them children — Burundian police said Tuesday as fears grew of reprisal killings and a descent into massive ethnic bloodletting.

The police said the attackers Monday used machetes and knives rather than guns at the Kaburantwa displaced persons camp in northwestern Cibitoke province to avoid alerting nearby soldiers of the Tutsi-dominated army.

The assailants killed 18 women and 15 men as well as the children, then fled over the nearby border into Zaire, the police said.

## Locals ready to flee U.S. town as wildfire nears

CABAZON, California (R) — About 2,000 firefighters are trying to contain a raging wildfire as residents of a threatened southern California town prepare to evacuate on a moment's notice, officials said Monday.

The fire, which started accidentally last Friday, has already charred more than 21,000 acres (8,400 hectares) of rugged terrain north of Palm Springs, according to the California Department of Forestry (CDF).

Nine firefighters have already suffered minor injuries as a small army of people battle the blaze, equipped with 100 fire engines, 10 helicopters and eight air tankers used to drop fire retardant, Becky Luther, a CDF spokeswoman, said.

The fire, which is about 50 per cent contained, has burned in sparsely inhabited areas until now and has destroyed only a few buildings and several vehicles, officials said. But winds were driving it towards the small town of Morongo Valley and it was only about three miles (five kilometres) away.

Local residents are being urged to evacuate immediately. The fire is burning in a wooded area near the town of Cabazon, which is about 10 miles from Morongo Valley.

## Judge jails 'bottoms up' artist

LONDON (AFP) — An artist shocked a courtroom here when she yanked up her skirt to display her oiled buttocks to a stunned judge just a fortnight after squaring him with green paint. Annarita Muraglia, 24, "mooned" at Judge Andrew Brooks while appearing at an English court to be sentenced for contempt of court over the paint attack two weeks ago. When the judge subsequently jailed her for 15 months she shouted: "So you don't want to see my bottom again, Wiggy!" Italian-born Muraglia made her move as the judge asked her lawyer Menon Rajiv if she had seen a prison psychiatrist since the paint attack on July 24. Shouting "I don't want to see a doctor," Muraglia spun round and raised her red floral showing her buttocks, across which a message was written, before any of the six dock officers could stop her. Muraglia, of Islington, North London, then screamed: "Don't touch me you perverts." As she was removed from the dock, the judge asked if anyone had seen what was written on her buttocks, but no-one had spotted the message. Rajiv told the court that in December last year his client had been jailed for six months after flashing her bottom, bearing the message "Merry Christmas," at a High Court judge. Sentencing Muraglia, Judge Brooks recalled she had launched the paint attacks after turning up late for a preliminary hearing. She was restrained by court officials and the judge adjourned the case to allow her to purge her contempt. "You have totally failed to avail yourself of the opportunity I gave," he told her. "You have shown no remorse whatsoever."

## Clinton would consider letting government shut down

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. President Bill Clinton declared he would consider letting the federal government shut down for a few days rather than giving in to what he considers extreme budget cuts, proposed by Republicans.

In an interview with National Public Radio, Democrat Clinton said he would not approve drastic budget cuts affecting millions of Americans just to get an agreement with the Republican majority Congress before the new fiscal year starts on Oct. 1.

No deal between the White House and Capitol Hill could mean there's temporarily no money for the government to continue operations, effectively shutting it down — a scenario referred to in Washington as a "train wreck."

"If you ask me I am going to blink at the end to avoid shutting down the government, the answer is no," Mr. Clinton told NPR in excerpts broadcast by the network.

"I will not be blackmailed into selling the American people's future down the drain to avoid a train wreck," said the president.

"Better a train wreck for a day or two or three or four, better political damage to Bill Clinton than damaging the future of millions and millions of Americans."

Mr. Clinton said ultimately any shutdown would be Congress' fault. "They will have to vote or not vote to lift the debt ceiling," he said. "They will have to vote or not vote for a continuing resolution to let this government go on. I will have no role in that."

Mr. Clinton has threatened to veto several of the appropriation bills as they have passed the House of Representatives, including measures to slash or kill dozens of government labour, health and education programmes and gut enforcement of environmental protection laws.

House Speaker Newt Gingrich said earlier the Republicans were willing to use the debt ceiling to force Mr. Clinton to accept "budget cuts. The ceiling of \$4.9 trillion is expected to be reached in October, forcing the federal government to shut down unless Congress votes a higher limit.

In a separate development, Senate Whitewater investigators were told that President Clinton was grief-stricken about the death of his boyhood friend Vincent Foster but was not told on the day Foster's suicide note was found.

When he was told a day later, Mr. Clinton immediately ordered the note be given to investigators, the senators were told.

Separately, former federal investigators told a House

Banking Committee hearing neither Mr. Clinton nor Hillary Rodham Clinton was connected to the failed Madison Guaranty Thrift or involved in any illegal activities.

The investigators, including former Federal Home Loan Bank Board officials, testified that their examination of the now-failed savings institution owned by the Clintons' former partner in the Whitewater land deal — turned up no mention of Whitewater or the Clintons.

The House hearing opened with fierce partisan attacks as a Republican charged that the Clintons were part of an "Arkansas mafia" that benefited from a financial institution linked to their Whitewater land deal.

The Republican-controlled Senate committee received minute details about comings and goings in the White House and Mr. Clinton's state of mind when he was told of the death of Foster, who was deputy White House counsel.

Ex-presidential counsellor David Gergen described Mr. Clinton as "grief-stricken" when told Foster's death on July 20, 1993. But presidential counsellor and former White House Chief of Staff Thomas "Mac" McLarty said that, despite their closeness, when Foster's torn-up note was found six days after his death he did

not tell Mr. Clinton about it.

Mr. McLarty, who grew up with Foster and Mr. Clinton, said it was not a typical suicide note and he was perplexed by it. Otherwise, he gave no reason for not telling Mr. Clinton.

"I was perplexed by it and I made the decision not to tell the president," Mr. McLarty said. "It did not seem to me a matter that should be brought to his attention that night until we could review the matter."

Mr. Clinton was told the next day and he agreed to a plan to tell police and then ordered the note turned over to Justice Department and other investigators, Mr. McLarty said.

"I was not meant for the job or the spotlight of public life in Washington," Foster wrote in the undated handwritten note that was found in the bottom of his briefcase. "Here ruining people is considered sport."

Foster was a law partner with Hillary Rodham Clinton in Little Rock and in the White House he kept the Clintons' personal files, tax records and Whitewater investment papers.

The Senate panel is investigating whether any documents in Foster's office, including those concerning the Whitewater deal, were concealed from investigators of Foster's death.



PERFECTLY HAPPY COUPLE: A picture of the Duke and Duchess of York locked in an affectionate kiss was Tuesday splashed over the British tabloid press, which suggested it was the embrace of a "perfectly happy couple." The moment that so delighted the tabloids came Monday during a celebrity charity golf tournament at Wentworth Golf Course, south-east England. Asked by a photographer, the Duke and Duchess — Prince Andrew and Sarah Ferguson — posed together arm in arm, the tabloids recounted. When Prince Andrew left to start his round, his estranged spouse wished him luck and the two exchanged an affectionate kiss. "This is not an engagement picture. We're not getting engaged, you know. We're already married," joked the Duke of York. Sarah, 36, and Andrew, 35, who were wed in 1986, have two daughters, Beatrice, 7, and Eugenie, 5. Despite their separation in 1992, the Duke and Duchess have remained close friends, showing on several occasions in public a deep affection for each other. The tabloid press has not given up hunting for signs of a possible reconciliation between the two royals (AFP photo)

## Housewives of the world unite

BUENOS AIRES (R) — The Argentine capital will host the first world congress of housewives on Oct. 26-29 with the aim of joining forces to fight for quality, fair prices and advertising that does not exploit women, according to its organisers. Argentina's Housewives' League said Sunday it had received acceptances from organisations in Italy, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Russia, Poland, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Peru, India and South Africa. Lita De Lazzari, head of the Argentine League's Agency (Telam) the congress would call for "respect for our right to healthy products, and fair prices, and honest and fair advertising that does not use women as a sex object."

**Japan's**  
NAGASAKI, Japan — The 50th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Nagasaki was marked here Tuesday with a solemn ceremony and a moment of silence. The city government will ring a memorial bell for the victims of the atomic bombing. The ceremony was held at the Nagasaki Peace Museum. The museum is a place where visitors can learn about the history of the city and the impact of the atomic bombing. The museum is a place where visitors can learn about the history of the city and the impact of the atomic bombing.

**Bhutto sat**  
KARACHI (AFP) — Benazir Bhutto, Pakistan's first female prime minister, sat in a wheelchair Tuesday in a hospital in Karachi. She was recovering from a heart attack. Bhutto had been in the hospital for several days. She is expected to be discharged soon.

**Kashmir**  
SRINAGAR, India — The Kashmiri movement for independence from India was marked here Tuesday with a demonstration. The demonstrators were demanding the withdrawal of Indian troops from the region. The Indian government has denied the allegations and said that the region is peaceful.





A former police officer turned activist Abner Afuang (right) torches the French flag outside the building housing the French embassy in suburban Manila to protest the decision by France to resume nuclear testing in the South Pacific in September. Protestors calling for a boycott of French products turn up almost everyday as they have promised to protest for one month (AFP photo)

## N. Zealand plans nuclear court action against Paris

WELLINGTON (R) — New Zealand said Tuesday it plans to haul France before the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in a bid to stop nuclear testing in the South Pacific as a move Australia said it would support.

However, while the diplomatic row with Paris and South Pacific nations continues to escalate, fears of an economic war between Australia and France subsided.

Australia's New South Wales (NSW) state government retreated from its threat to ban a Franco-German firm from bidding for a helicopter contract after Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans warned it of the economic ramifications.

New Zealand government and opposition leaders unanimously agreed Tuesday to try to reopen a 1973 legal challenge in the World Court, even though Prime Minister Jim Bolger conceded the case was not strong.

"This is an option that is open to New Zealand and we will take it as far as we can take it," he told reporters.

Time is running out for any legal challenge, as French President Jacques Chirac has said a series of up to eight nuclear blasts will begin in French Polynesia next month.

As France withdrew its recognition of the ICJ in 1974, experts said the only legal option was to try to reopen the old case instead of launching a new one.

Even though the bomb dropped on Nagasaki was more destructive power than Hiroshima's uranium bomb, the second atomic attack in Japanese eyes has always been considered the "lesser" of the nuclear tragedies.

Perhaps the cruelest reason is that the 70,000 killed in Nagasaki was half the number of lives lost in Hiroshima.

The blast's epicentre was in Nagasaki's Urakami district, where 20,000 buildings were destroyed.

But because Nagasaki is spread over a series of valleys, the B-29 bomber which dropped "fat man" was unable to target the whole city.

Nagasaki's response to the bombing has always been more diverse because the city is the centre of Christianity in Japan and prayers for the dead come from divided religious communities.

Unlike the Japanese government's decision to reconstruct Hiroshima as a city of peace, where a conference centre now plays host to anti-nuclear campaigns, the most poignant symbol of Nagasaki's holocaust is a statue that offers benediction over the city.

Six days after the bombing of Nagasaki, on Aug. 15, Emperor Hirohito ordered the unconditional surrender of Japan.

Despite government building programmes from 1949 onwards to turn Nagasaki into an "international culture city" it has never recovered its past position as a major trading and military port.

Meanwhile, an American pilot who witnessed the atomic bomb attack on Nagasaki called for peace at the ceremony commemorating the 50th anniversary of the blast.

"It is our hope that relative peace will continue and that you and the Marianas will flourish," Frederick C. Bock said in a message sent on behalf of the 50th Composite Bomb Group, which was stationed on Tinian, Northern Mariana Islands, in 1945.

Mr. Bock, whose B-29 accompanied Bock's Car, the plane that dropped the bomb, said his group was honoured to be included in the Northern Marianas' remembrance of the events leading to the end of war against Japan.

The party denies it is responsible for the violence and charges the government has persecuted the city's several million strong Urdu-speaking settler community from India, the electoral base of MQM.

The government blames Karachi's main opposition party, the Mohajir Qaumi Movement (MQM), for much of the violence that has left more than 1,200 people dead this year. Political talks between the two sides are deadlocked.

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## Local Chechen leaders protest over roaming fighters in towns

SHALI, Russia (Agencies) — Local Chechen leaders urged separatist military commander Aslan Maskhadov Tuesday to stop his armed fighters entering Shali and neighbouring villages as Russian and Chechen negotiators moved to consolidate the ceasefire in the break-away Caucasus republic.

Meanwhile the two sides again postponed a prisoner exchange called for under a military accord signed on July 30, because of disagreement on how many prisoners each side is holding. The swap had already been postponed Monday, the ITAR-TASS news agency reported in Moscow.

Mr. Maskhadov went to Shali with senior Russian military officials and two representatives of the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to explain the joint military accord to town leaders and Chechen fighters.

The meeting in Shali, 40 kilometres south of the devastated Chechen capital Grozny, was aimed at preparing the ground for disarming Chechen forces in the area.

On Monday, the military chiefs from both sides went on a similar trip to Zandak, a village in southeastern Chechnya — the first such move to implement the military accord brokered by the OSCE.

Shali Mayor Makhma Basnakayev told Mr. Maskhadov that construction workers from the Russian cities of Omsk and Rostov had left Shali since armed separatist fighters entered the town and anti-Russian slogans were chanted daily at political rallies.

"After the accord was signed the meetings we had organised were taken over by people who came in from Bamut, Shatoi, Benoi. They should go back home instead of campaigning. Armed fighters entered Shali, people got scared and left," he said.

"There is an urgent need to rebuild here. People are desperate. We need to reestablish normal conditions," Mr. Basnakayev told the officials from both sides at the Russian military command in Shali.

Explaining the demilitarisation plan, Mr. Maskhadov warned that both sides could soon start fighting against each other if the military accord was not implemented quickly.

"(Chechen separatist) fighters who entered Achkhoy Martana and Shali and declared they were in charge were wrong to do that," he conceded.

Mr. Maskhadov said that in line with the accord, in Shali and the 17 villages in the district Chechen forces would hand in their weapons as Russian troops began withdrawing, initially two to four kilometres from their present positions.

Locally elected self-defence units each with up to 25 men will protect Shali and the villages, carrying small arms surrendered by the fighters.

New village chiefs would be freely elected in each area and the self-defence units would elect their own commanders.

"For the first time people will say who they want in charge," Mr. Maskhadov said.

He criticised a statement by President Boris Yeltsin Monday in which the Russian leader proposed that elections in Chechnya be postponed until the first half of next year.

"This statement raises particular fears — perhaps something terrible could happen. We must implement the accord quickly," Mr. Maskhadov said.

Elections in Chechnya have been tentatively scheduled for November but so far no electoral rules have been agreed.

A fragile ceasefire has been in effect since June 20. Between 15,000 and 30,000 people have died, according to various estimates, since Russian troops stormed into Chechnya on Dec. 11 to crush a three-year independence bid by separatist leader Dzhokhar Dudayev.

Meanwhile, a Russian military spokesman accused Mr. Dudayev of inciting new resistance to Russian forces Monday amid increasing evidence a peace accord is breaking down.

Mr. Dudayev appeared at a rally in the village of Tangi and called for continuing the war until full victory is achieved, Russian spokesman Colonel Alexander Georgiyev told the Interfax News Agency.

The spokesman said Mr. Dudayev claimed that his troops have begun final preparations for a broad-scale combat operation.

Chechen negotiator Akhmed Zakayev, attending peace talks in the Chechen capital Grozny, told ITAR-TASS that the Russian claims were "provocative."

But even President Yeltsin acknowledged the continuing unrest in Chechnya despite a military agreement signed on July 30 that called for Russian troops to begin withdrawing and rebel fighters to disarm.

"Disarmament should go first (in Chechnya)," Mr. Yeltsin was quoted as saying by the Interfax News Agency. "Elections cannot be held at gunpoint as long as illegal armed units exist."

Mr. Yeltsin reaffirmed Russian opposition to complete Chechen independence. "Chechnya, the same as other republics (in the Russian Federation), will have a certain degree of independence," he said.

Security officials said at least two people were killed and 12 wounded when a parcel bomb ripped through a market in the eastern Sri Lankan town of Batticaloa Tuesday. They said the LTTE were the prime suspects.

Chief Kotakadeniya said security in Colombo had been at its highest for some time with security forces on special alert.

"It's physically impossible to search every car and every handcart. Even in Israel it is impossible," he said.

"But we are looking into all their tactics — trying cars, ice-cream vans and even fish-monger buckets."

He said the two had received their instructions from Pottu Amman, intelligence chief for the LTTE, which has been fighting for a homeland in the north and east since 1983.

"They operate in small units. They are independent separate groups sent from Jaffna," he said.

The detained accomplice, a Jaffna Tamil from Trincomalee, would be charged, Chief Kotakadeniya said. He did not elaborate.

Mrs. Kumaratunga last week announced a devolution plan giving extensive autonomy to minority Tamils

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"But we are looking into all their tactics — trying cars, ice-cream vans and even fish-monger buckets."

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## Jordan Times

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## Salvation in elections

RUSSIAN PRESIDENT Boris Yeltsin's decision to postpone elections in Chechnya till an as yet undetermined date in 1996 does not hode well for the efforts to resolve the conflict in the war-torn republic. Initially there was talk about holding elections in autumn. In fact the Russian delegation to the peace talks with the Chechens itself suggested Nov. 5, 1995 as a provisional date for those elections. But what has been decided by the Russian leadership lately can dampen hopes of an early settlement.

We believe that determining in the clearest possible terms and as soon as possible what the Chechens want is a pivotal point on which the entire peace effort depends. Without knowing once and for all the choice of the people with regard to their form of association with the Russian Federation within the shortest period of time, there can be no basis for a successful conclusion of negotiations on the future of the Muslim region.

Some 20,000 people have lost their lives since Russian troops marched into the republic on Dec. 11, 1994 to quell the three-year-old independence drive by the Chechen people. But the two antagonists reached a military accord last month which ushered in a new era of relative peace and an end to a military conflict. That achievement should have paved the way for attaining a final settlement to the crisis based on the exercise of the right of self-determination by the Chechens and by which they would have to decide whether to be totally independent or remain associated with the Russian Federation. Any interruption in the peace talks on one pretext or another could unravel everything that was painstakingly achieved till now and plunge the area into a new war.

It is all well and understandable to insist on tranquility in the republic before holding free elections and quite another to put them off indefinitely. It should not take more than a few months to reestablish peace and stability in Chechnya. The people there have a vested interest in conducting the polls immediately since that would end more quickly the era of armed conflict and violence. Moscow should not act as the stumbling block to rebuilding and democratising Chechnya. Enough suffering has been borne already.

## ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

A WRITER in Al Ra'i Arabic daily Tuesday expressed the view that the U.N. Security Council would not lift the embargo on Iraq unless the Arab countries did so first. Saying that His Majesty Hussein is currently leading efforts at the pan-Arab level to achieve that goal, Tareq Masarweh said that the Arab states ought to realise that Iraq remains the key to the Gulf, that its people have always stood by their Arab brothers in the past and that this Arab country serves as the Arab Nation's strategic depth and therefore they ought to help end the sufferings of its 20 million people. It should be emphasised, said the writer, that any peace with Israel will not be complete and lasting and the Arab national security will not be guaranteed unless Iraq is involved in safeguarding peace and stability in the region. Saying that King Hussein is seeking European help to end the suffering of the Iraqi people, the writer said that the time has come for the Arabs and the world community at large to seek an end to the human tragedy of the Iraqi people, who have committed no sin and are in dire need of humanitarian assistance. The Iraqis constitute part of the Arab Nation and they are neighbours and brothers who have often rallied to support and help Arab states, said the writer, who stressed the need for all out efforts by Arab masses and their leaders to bring their ordeal to an end.

REFLECTING ON the situation in the former Yugoslavia, a writer in Al Ra'i said that the Bosnian Muslims are today paying the price of the Ottoman Empire's expansion in Europe. The Muslims of Europe in general are paying the price of the Continent's bitter and bloody history with their lives at the hands of the Serbs and other ethnic groups, said Husni Ayyesh. Accusing the Serbian Republic of supplying the Serbs with weapons and means to pursue their atrocities against the Muslims, the writer said Europe is depriving the Muslims of acquiring the means for their own self-defence. Of course, Russia is the main support of Serbia and the Serbian rebels of Croatia and Bosnia, basing its attitude on religious and historical considerations dating back to the days of the Ottoman Empire, while the other Europeans are looking on indifferent to the suffering of the civilian population, added the writer. He said that the Bosnian are also paying the price of their leaders' mistake, who were quick to declare their Muslim Republic, having received encouragement from Iran. He said had the Bosnians waited they would have got what they wanted, because Croatia and Serbia were certain to go to war to settle their historic territorial disputes and Bosnia could have benefited from their neighbours' weakness in consolidating its entity.

## Washington Watch

# Washington's hot political summer

By Dr. James Zogby

IT IS now midsummer in Washington, and both the weather and the political climate are extremely hot. The candidates for the 1996 presidential elections have turned up the heat on one another — campaigning with real intensity. At the same time, President Bill Clinton and the Republican-controlled Congress are locked in a number of bitter debates over budget matters, as well as several critical foreign and domestic policy disputes. And both Republicans and Democrats are engaged in serious intra-party ideological battles.

But what is most interesting about these summer political storms is that they are largely Washington-based phenomena — consuming events within the U.S. capital but attracting little attention in the rest of the country.

Ten Republican candidates are campaigning for their party's nomination to run against President Clinton in November 1996. The group recently made a joint appearance before an annual Republican Party leadership meeting and devoted more time and energy to attacking one another than their future Democratic opponent. Observers were somewhat surprised, since there is an unwritten rule in the Republican Party, which dates back to the days of Ronald Reagan, that Republican candidates are not to speak ill of one another.

This was not the case last month, nor is the case now. The first exchange of fire took place between conservative candidates Pat Buchanan (the former CNN commentator) and Senator Phil Gramm of Texas, both of whom are competing to be the leading spokesman for the conservative cause.

Mr. Buchanan challenged Mr. Gramm to a debate to prove who is the more genuine conservative. Mr. Gramm's response was that it is "impossible to have a serious debate with (Buchanan) since he distorts facts." Mr. Buchanan refused to back down, characterising the situation in this way: "Phil Gramm is my in way and I'm in Phil Gramm's way."

Meanwhile, Pennsylvania Senator Arlen Specter, the most moderate of the Republicans, challenged Mr. Buchanan to a debate about social issues such as abortion, immigration, and the role of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Buchanan at first dismissed Mr. Specter, then agreed to a debate, but focused his fire on the

other Republican moderate — California Governor Pete Wilson — calling him a "pro-gay, pro-abortion, big taxer." Mr. Wilson responded angrily, comparing his experience as a Senator and governor of a state with the equivalent of the world's sixth-largest economy with Mr. Buchanan's lack of experience. "Buchanan has only to manage his mouth," Mr. Wilson quipped.

Former Tennessee Governor and Bush cabinet official Lamar Alexander was next to enter the fray. Describing himself as the only "outsider" in the field (meaning that he is the only candidate whose experience comes from outside of Washington — which is his claim, although it is clearly untrue), Mr. Alexander suggested that Republicans should choose a nominee based on more than their "long-term service in the Senate," an obvious reference to the age (72) of the front-runner, Senator Bob Dole of Kansas. If elected, Mr. Dole would be the oldest man ever inaugurated to serve as president. His age has become an issue — although it was not expected that a Republican would raise it.

Indiana Senator Richard Lugar, the least known member of the group, at first attempted to play the peace-maker and chided his colleagues for their bitter inter-candidate attacks. But then he too delivered a nasty blow while addressing the issue of "family values." This theme is a big one for the Republican candidates this campaign season, and Mr. Lugar shocked the press and some in his party when he noted that among the top Republican candidates, most were divorced — and remarried (Mr. Dole, Mr. Gramm and Mr. Wilson).

Senator Dole, the runaway Republican leader at this point in the race, also attacked his rivals. When Mr. Gramm scolded Mr. Dole for "compromising on several issues, including tax cuts, welfare reform and abortion, implying that he was 'unprincipled.'" Mr. Dole responded that passing legislation is not simple — implying that Mr. Gramm was a bit of a "gadfly," interested in scoring political points but not necessarily in achieving concrete ends.

The intensity of this intra-party fighting among the Republicans is in direct response to the lack of voter interest in the candidates themselves. Most observers were quite surprised by the figures when

the candidates released their mid-year fundraising totals last month, as required by federal election law. The combined total of all the candidates is a presidential campaign record \$54 million raised since the beginning of the campaign cycle, of which more than \$30 million has already been spent.

And yet, with \$30 million spent, there is a substantial lack of interest among voters in the presidential campaign as a whole and the candidates in particular.

Although President Clinton's approval ratings are still higher than his negative ratings, they are under 50 per cent. A recent poll showed his positive rating at 45 per cent and his negative rating at 42 per cent. And yet, even with such lackluster public approval, no recent poll shows any Republican candidate defeating Mr. Clinton if the election were held today.

Mr. Dole comes the closest of any of the Republicans in a rock race against Mr. Clinton, though the polls show that even he would lose to the president by three or four per cent of the vote.

Among Republicans, Mr. Dole is favoured by more than 40 per cent, with Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Gramm getting slightly more than 10 per cent apiece. None of the other candidates score higher than 6 per cent.

What this suggests is that although they are facing a weekend Democrat in Bill Clinton, the Republican challengers have not yet excited voters and won them to their campaigns. Hence, the Republican fireworks are an effort to create head and increase voter interest.

Thus far, however, the only interest and excitement created by the ten Republican candidates appears to be within the political circles of Washington. But if that is true about the 1996 presidential campaign, it is also true about the other highly charged elements of the hot Washington summer of 1995.

The House and the Senate are holding hearings on the Whitewater controversy (a confusing financial affair involving an investment the Clintons made while Mr. Clinton was governor of Arkansas and on which they claim to have lost money — a claim disbelieved by some Republicans who believe that it was the fear of a Whitewater "scandal" that drove a White House aide to suicide in 1993); and the

Waco disaster. But while the hearings generate a good amount of press, the rest of the nation is paying more attention to the murder trial of former sports hero O.J. Simpson and the recently completed murder trial of Susan Smith (who was convicted of drowning her two young children).

When the complex issues of Whitewater and Waco are explained to voters, they agree that an investigation into each case is order, but they still dismiss the current hearings as mere partisan efforts to embarrass the president. Both sets of hearings may lead to new discoveries that could prove troublesome for the president, but for now both Whitewater and Waco are of concern only to those who live and work "inside the beltway."

The more serious battles between the White House and the Republican-led Congress are over legislation: balancing the federal budget and reducing the federal debt, reforming the nation's welfare system, and charting a new U.S. policy on Bosnia.

While Republicans have won the opening rounds on each of these and other legislative battles before the Congress, the threat of a White House veto has forced the congressional leadership to move more cautiously as it prepares to send the president their final products for his consideration. This strategy has worked so well for Mr. Clinton that, despite heated partisan bickering, Mr. Clinton has vetoed fewer bills to this point in his tenure than any president in the modern era.

As a result, either controversial issues have been shelved or compromises between the Republican-led Congress and the administration have been arranged. In almost all instances, aside from a few ideologically committed individuals, most of the public seems to be unaware of the legislative matters at stake. The debates seem to almost wholly internal to Washington life.

The one issue before Congress that may explode into a national concern is the deep division between the Congress and the president over the federal budget.

In an effort to keep their 1994 campaign promise to balance the federal budget, the Republican Congress has proposed deep cuts in the federal budget — cuts so deep that the Republicans plan to eliminate the budget deficit by the year 2004. Complementing the

Republican-proposed cuts is the fact they have added significant tax cuts to their programme as well.

As Republicans have shown some internal divisions on the budget issue, with House leader Newt Gingrich proposing more radical cuts than those proposed by Senate Majority Leader Dole, the Democrats are far more deeply divided.

Recognising that some cuts would be inevitable and that pressure to eliminate the deficit is a popular campaign theme, President Clinton responded to the Republican proposals to eliminate the deficit by the year 2004 with a plan of his own to accomplish the same aim by 2007. The three extra years allow the president to save some important social programmes and to protect Medicare.

While these internal party debates are important, the central issue, of course, is the fact that very soon the Republicans must present a budget bill to the president for his approval. Since the gap between the White House and the Congress is still large, a veto seems likely. The Republicans have declared that if the president vetoes their budget, they will not approve the temporary legislation necessary to keep the government operating (as had happened in the past when Republican presidents disagreed with the Democratic Congress) until a full budget bill is approved. In essence, the congressional Republicans are willing to shut down the federal government in a test of wills with the president.

Both sides are convinced that a shutdown of the government will work in their favour. Republicans are saying, "that's what the voters want anyway — an end to big government." The president feels that if Republicans shut down the government they will have to answer when needed services and "social security checks" aren't delivered to a public that expects the government to work for them.

It, in fact, may take a shut-down of the government for the public to become aware of and interested in the heated debates raging in the nation's capital.

Until now, the battles and debates have been largely an "insider" game. The stakes are high, the outcome will be decisive for the future of the U.S. — but for most Americans the debates remain abstract and the elections are still a year and half away.

It Occurred to Me...  
By Ali Kassay

## All I want is a room somewhere

IT IS BIZARRE to see the large number of people (mainly middle class young couples) who cannot find affordable accommodation, alongside a large number of empty flats, 4,000, according to the President of the Jordanian Real Estate Investors Society (the Jordan Times, 16 July, quoting Al Aswaj). It is clear from this that supply (flats on offer) is not meeting demand (the needs of home seekers) which is scarcely surprising given the absurd lease laws, and the surreal salary scale.

In the early sixties, the government, full of good intentions, moved to protect tenants from exploitation, by giving them an open licence to exploit their landlords. It enacted legislation making lease of unfurnished property indefinite even if the contract stated otherwise. Moreover, the lease passes to the heirs of the lessee with the terms unchanged. In other words, once rent is fixed, nothing short of a disaster that wipes out the whole tribe of the tenant can earn the landlord more money from his property.

In the decades that followed, the cost of living soared due to inflation and other economic factors. Consequently, lease agreements made before the sixties, sometimes at the then reasonable rate of 50 to 100 dinars annually, became irrelevant to the real market value. Yet the law remained unchanged until the eighties, when it permitted a review of old rents, raising them by an annual fortune of 10 to 20 dinars. Seriously, since Jordanian law recognises the validity of contracts, why does it make an exception of leases? Why can rent agreements and, for that matter, salaries, not be open to revision every ten years to reflect the real cost of living?

Inevitably, new investors in property developed tactics to protect themselves against the law and ensure the return of their investment within a reasonable period. Some demand a large forward payment as a condition for rent. Others seek a very high rent in anticipation of its future loss of real value. The ideal arrangement is to lease furnished property (of which the terms of the lease are fixed by contract), preferably to foreigners whose stay in Jordan is limited, and, more significantly, whose salaries, unlike those of Jordanians, reflect the real cost of living.

These methods could not help owners of old property, to which tenants, understandably, stuck like limpets to rocks, but they added new complications. They priced new flats beyond the means of the Jordanian low to middle income family, with its overt monthly income of JD 200. Assuming that both parents work, and that patrilasias has a second job, albeit in violation of the law, the family still cannot pay more than JD 150 a month in rent, even if it were possible for the landlord to request more. Briefly put, the Jordanian middle class family is being priced out of the property market both as proprietor and as tenant.

The implications of this are grave. We have seen in other countries the catastrophic results of maintaining an unreal economic cycle, which eliminates the prospect of upward mobility through honest work. Some of the early symptoms of this malady are now beginning to manifest themselves in this country. Will Jordan see the writing on the wall?

## Is Israel facing threat of civil war?

By G.H. Jansen

THE JEWISH state is presently facing its most serious internal crisis since it was founded nearly 50 years ago. This crisis is not caused by any action of hostile Arab neighbours, nor by an uprising of the Palestinians living under occupation, but because of what Israelis call "the wars between the Jews": conflicts between the Jewish citizens of the Jewish state and between the citizens and the government. The peace process has placed Israel clearly in a pre-civil war situation.

This is why the president of Israel, Ezer Weizman, stepped in and called for a temporary truce between the government and those Jews who oppose its peace policies. He spoke of "a widening rift in the nation." His use of the word "nation" is both significant and accurate for the contended ground represent basic tendencies in the nation's mind-set. The representatives of the two sides met during the truce but could not reach agreement.

Thus, immediately after the expiry of the 72 hours truce settlers at first light on Monday occupied two new sites, indicating that their struggle with their government is an ongoing one and will, almost certainly, be long drawn out.

There are two main groups: One made up of Jews who are Zionists first and Israelis second, the other comprising Jews who are Israelis first and Zionists second. Thus, Zionists are facing off Israelis. And the government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, himself a fervent life-long Zionist, represents the "Israeli side."

Of course, in the broader sense all Israelis are Zionists, otherwise they would not be living in the Jewish state. But, more specifically, the Zionists are those who believe quite literally that the "land of Israel" is the "Promised Land" given to the Jews by their tribal god, Yahweh (who the U.S. novelist Gore Vidal refers to as "The Great Real Estate Agent in the Sky") and therefore not one square foot of this land can be alienated to any non-Jew. The crux has come because the Oslo accord says that Israel should do just that, return Jewish occupied territory on the West Bank, in what the Zionists call "Judea and Samaria," the heartland of the "Promised Land," to non-Jewish Palestinians.

More realistic Israelis, being Israelis first and Zionists second, feel the resonance of the Zionist first arguments but also understand that if this uncompromising camp is to succeed, Israel will have no peace with the Arabs.

Among the activist Zionists are the settlers, 130,000 of them living amidst 2.2 million Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza. So, like the militant Islamists in Hamas and Islamic Jihad, the settlers are openly and professedly opposed to the

entire "peace process" and they wish to destroy the Oslo accord and hence bring down the Labour Party government of Yitzhak Rabin.

This particular crisis was triggered by a government announcement that "state land," not land privately acquired by Jews, would be given back to the Palestine National Authority as part of the redeployment of Israeli troops and the extension of the Palestinian self-rule area. It just so happens that much of "state land" is alongside Jewish settlements and is seen as providing a safety belt, a buffer zone, for the settlements. To make it possible for Arabs to live next to Jewish settlements is not only anti-Zionist but a threat to the settlers' security.

The settlers, in 130 settlements, the majority living in large towns of 20-30,000 people and others in sites inhabited by less than 100 persons, are well organised in groups such as the "land of Israel first" (a successor to the old "land of Israel" movement founded after 1967) and the "Council for Jewish Settlements."

They claim to represent "the essence of Zionist philosophy," and they do indeed. When, as in the last few days, they squat on rocky hillsides it is to ensure that that land will have on it a "Jewish presence," and then they add "and not a Palestinian presence." The fact that these hilltops and the whole area in which they are located have be-

longed to Palestinians for hundreds of years is an irrelevance, as far as the settlers are concerned, because, for them, the land is "God-given to the Jews."

For the settlers to be dragged away from the land by Jewish Israeli soldiers and policemen is an intensely emotional experience, a gross betrayal of Zionism that evokes floods of tears from the protesters and also from some of the guardians of the law, deeply disturbed by such action.

The present crisis of the Israeli state and its law-enforcing agencies, the army and police, versus the settlers may be said to have a Gandhian angle because the settlers have, cleverly, decided to use non-violent civil disobedience: When the police and army try to remove the squatters, including whole families with women and children, even small children, they "go limp" and they have to be carried and dragged away offering only token resistance.

As the British discovered in India satyagraha is notoriously difficult to deal with and the settlers believe that sooner or later army and police morale will crack because many soldiers and policemen already agree with the Zionist cause.

(While the tactics of the Zionists may be Gandhian, the underlying postulates of Zionism are non-Gandhian. For as the Mahatma said to one Zionist lobbyist, the British MP Sidney Silverman: "Let me be clear, you

want something, a piece of land, that has already belonged to someone else for hundreds of years. In that case I cannot support you.")

In this call for a truce President Weizman referred to the rift that was being created between the army and the people; a group of Jewish rabbis has already called on soldiers to disobey orders to remove settlers and settlements. This confrontation could yet become a real threat to the state structure. Perhaps this is why peacemakers have made particular appeals to rabbis to mediate in this crisis.

As one of the settler leaders, Yechiel Leiter, says, "The strategy is to tie up the government, the legal system and the army with constant protests and to crowd the jails with protesters."

Observers of the present crisis are saying that the divide is "unbridgeable and irreconcilable," and in theory it is: Palestine/Israel is either going to be a multi-ethnic society or has to practice ethnic cleansing to become a purified, 100 per cent Jewish state. Therefore there will not and cannot be Arab-Israeli peace unless the Jewish people abandon racially-exclusive Zionism.

But will the settlers be able to frustrate the Oslo accord and bring down the Rabin government? That is a distinct possibility — and even a probability.

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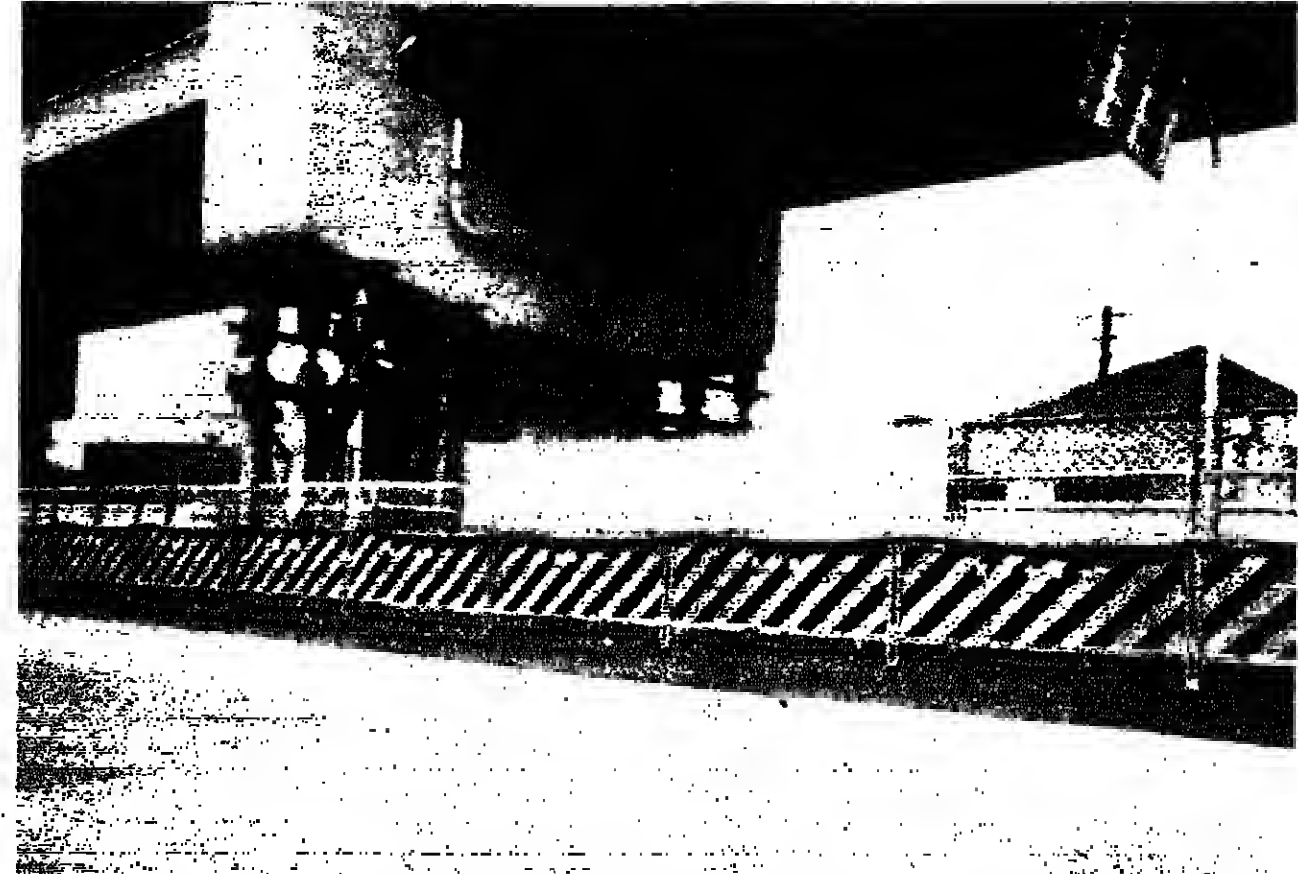
# Slowly but steadily, Kobe limps back

By P.V.Vivekanand

**MAKESHIFT** shelters, mangled steel structures, long, deep cracks on key roads, burnt-out buildings and heavily propped-up bridges mark the skyline of Kobe, bearing witness to the devastating quake that shook Japan's second largest industrial and seafaring hub nearly eight months ago.

The quake not only killed more than 5,000 people and maimed thousands more but also overturned the very way of living in this city of two million people.

Thousands continue to live in prefabricated caravans provided by the authorities, waiting for their turn — which may take years — to go back to proper homes. Many remain in hospitals, undergoing continued treatment for injuries suffered in the quake that struck at 5.45 a.m. on Jan. 17.



Steel scaffoldings support a pillar to prop up an overpass in quake-hit Kobe (photo by P.V. Vivekanand)

Erected in a park right in front of Shin-Kobe railway station are a few canvas tents — a stark reminder to anyone who steps off the high-speed Bullet train of the blow that the quake struck at the city in central Japan.

A forlorn atmosphere shrouds Kobe, but that could be deceiving as one gets closer to life in the sprawling port city, given the well-known Japanese will to survive and prosper against all odds.

As one drives into the busy town along the main boulevard, clearly visible are the devastation that the quake left behind.

Thick polythene sheets cover many multi-storied buildings, keeping the busy workers perched on scaffoldings away from the casual eye.

The sixth floor of an

eight-storey building is completely missing; the seventh floor is sitting right on top of the fifth, having crushed the sixth.

Almost every concrete pillar in the typical superstructure that serves as the key long-haul motor highway 30 metres from the ground has deep grooves around it in Kobe City, exposing the steel skeleton inside. The highway is no longer operative, and the pillars are now surrounded with supporting steel structures, just in case. It could take years before the highway could be declared safe for transport.

At dozens of spots, the elevated road structure, at a lower level than the highway, stops high in the air,

with the next section dozens of metres ahead with nothing between them.

In a housing suburb a couple of kilometres from the city centre, prefabricated houses have mushroomed amid the charred mass of what used to be wooden buildings that were set ablaze by leaking gas pipelines after the quake.

Many of the concrete buildings look undamaged, but residents say they were all declared unsafe because of deep-running cracks in the wall.

Had the quake struck an hour later, residents say, the human loss would have been unmeasurable simply because people would have started on their way to

work.

No accurate estimates are available for the losses that Kobe suffered and is continuing to suffer as direct and indirect results of the quake, which flattened dozens of supposedly quake-proof buildings as well as thousands of traditional cone-shaped wooden homes that are uniquely Japanese.

The tremor also crippled the main port of Kobe, once a key centre for transit cargo in the Far East with perhaps the most modern loading and unloading facilities in the world. Today, a handful of ships dock at the port, instead of the hundreds that used to wait in anchor.

The letters "O" and "P"

are missing from the huge sign that once proudly read "Kobe Port" at the entrance to the port. Most of the massive heavy-duty cranes are bent out of shape.

Cargo hangars on dozens of wharves have been shattered. Windows and roofs have been blown off, but the concrete and steel foundations that run deep into the water appear to have remained unshaken.

Local residents say that most of the traffic that Kobe used to handle is now diverted to other Japanese ports as well as ports in Korea across the Sea of Japan, depriving Kobe of the millions of dollars it used to collect for transit storage. But the local

authorities have kept the facility open, if only to ensure that port workers who represent a large segment of Kobe's population are not deprived of a living.

An amusement park just outside the port has escaped unscathed from the quake, but it no longer hosts anyone simply because the sole elevated access road has been severely damaged.

Despite the gloom and sadness that set in as one takes stock of the devastation the city suffered, life continues as usual in Kobe.



A key road running parallel to the port split open by the Jan. 17 quake (photo by P.V. Vivekanand)

Basement restaurants and shopping malls are crowded, with customers lining up two and three deep outside, many reading books and newspapers while others chatter away. Youngsters and elders alike are busy at "pachinko" parlours — a perennial feature of every Japanese city, town and village — playing pinball machines against deafening disco music. It is no direct gambling since winnings are given out in gift coupons of famous stores. Nonetheless, millions of yen are spent at the machines every day, and the lucky few convert the coupons into cash at the designated stores.

In the meantime, problems are looming for the thousands housed in temporary shelters in schools in Kobe. Many Kobe students missed most of the last scholastic year, and the local authorities are under pressure to reopen the schools on schedule in September.

But where would be the homeless go from the schoolrooms? It is a question that eludes a clear answer. The central government and other local governments have sent a lot of aid to Kobe, but it is not

simply enough to meet the massive need for housing. Residents of two-room air-conditioned caravans on a long stretch on a side road running parallel to the port also face a similar problem. The compound is privately owned, and the owners feel eight months have been enough of waiting to start commercial building on the land.

In the park near the rail station, many lay sprawled near their tents on the neat-

ly-kept lawn, awaiting an uncertain future. However, many are also hopeful that the local authorities would find an answer to their plight sooner or later.

Work has resumed in most of the industries in and around Kobe, another impetus to hopes that normalcy is on its way.

"Kobe is the jewel of Japan," asserts the Japanese escort. "It may be slightly cracked now. But the cracks will be sealed soon

## Massive refugee exodus under way

(Continued from page 1)

ports of attacks on refugees. The refugees exodus followed the three-day Croatian offensive that retook three-quarters of the territory seized by Serb rebels in a 1991 war and formed into a breakaway state called Krajina. There were no estimates of civilian casualties, which were believed to be high.

Croatia's Susak said the offensive ended Monday evening. U.N. officials reported little fighting Tuesday in Krajina, a crescent-shaped stretch of territory hugging northwestern Bosnia.

The United Nations said it brokered a ceasefire Tuesday between the Croatian army and rebel Serbs around Topusko. The agreement would give the refugees in the area safe passage to Serb-held northern Bosnia, said Rita Lepage, a U.N. spokeswoman.

But she said the agreement would not be formally signed until evening. A similar agreement Monday broke down when Croatia reneged on the deal.

But even as the Croats and Serbs planned for peace, witnesses reported a huge column of Bosnian Serb fighters heading towards Croatia's battlefields across the northern Serb-held section of Bosnia.

There were also large-scale Yugoslav army movements through Serbia toward Croatia's eastern border. If the column of tanks were to cross into Croatia it would surely provoke a new, wider war. But few expected that would happen.

"It would be normal precaution for Serbia to move troops," Joseph Nye, the assistant secretary of defence for international security affairs, said in Washington.

While refusing to help rebel Serbs elsewhere, Serb-dominated Yugoslavia might be ready to come to the aid of rebels holding the last slab of Croatia land in far eastern Croatia, which directly borders Serbia.

That area was not targeted in Croatia's three-day military offensive, which concentrated on land south of Zagreb.

Croatian Foreign Minister Mate Granic said his country had no immediate plans to try to regain the eastern sector.

Meanwhile some Western nations expressed surprise Tuesday that Russia had not consulted the rest of the "contact group" before announcing a new peace plan for the former Yugoslavia, a Western diplomat said.

President Boris Yeltsin announced Monday that he wanted to host a meeting between Croatian President

Franjo Tudjman and Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic aimed at reaching a pact to end fighting in ex-Yugoslavia.

The proposed Serbo-Croat summit aims "to end fighting, enforce respect for the rights of the populations on the ground, prevent attacks against U.N. personnel, and find a global political solution," foreign ministry spokesman Mikhail Demurin told a weekly press briefing Tuesday.

Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Igor Ivanov presented the outline of this plan Tuesday to diplomatic representatives of the other contact group member countries — Britain, France, Germany and the United States.

During this meeting some Western diplomats "were surprised that the contact group had not been directly associated with the initiative," a Western diplomat said, requesting anonymity.

The diplomat did not specify which country or countries had been critical.

Tudjman, for his part, has accepted in principle such a meeting, the Russian ambassador in Zagreb was quoted by Itar-Tass agency as saying. But no official confirmation of the report was available from the Croatian side.

Serbia's Milosevic, who has special ties with Moscow, has not yet replied to the Russian proposal.

## Israel, PLO agree on timetable

(Continued from page 1)

Jewish settlers in a mosque. It poses problems for negotiators since 450 Jewish settlers live among the town's 110,000 Palestinian residents.

Despite the progress, neither leader would say when they hoped to conclude a deal. Still to be resolved are disputes over sharing of water and electricity and security arrangements for Jewish settlers.

Mr. Peres told Israel Radio Tuesday security was a key issue. "We are not prepared for any compromises on security," he said.

Water promises to be particularly troublesome. The Palestinians want more say over the use of the West Bank's water. Israel wants to keep control until a final agreement is reached, since the area supplies 40 per cent of the water used by Israel.

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin is also under increasing attack from the right-wing opposition about giving up any of the West Bank Jewish settlers there have been holding almost daily demonstrations against a deal.

Mr. Peres lashed out at the settlers' protests, saying if they wanted to change policy they should do it through parliament.

"I am not coming to negotiations with Arafat with the onus of the settlers," he said. "It is our matter and not theirs."

On Tuesday, settlers blocked 40 roads across Israel during the evening rush hour as part of their campaign to block the spread of Palestinian self-rule, police chief Assaf Hefetz said.

Dozens of settlers were detained when police moved in to drag them away from traffic. Many continued their protest on the roadside.

Among those detained was Moshe Feiglin, head of a radical minority group called "This is our country" which has urged settlers to transform their passive resistance campaign against autonomy into real civil disobedience starting with the road blocks.

The group also called for 30 new settlements to be built on the West Bank as symbols of resistance to Palestinian rule.

Mr. Hefetz earlier warned that police would use force to prevent right-wing militants from paralysing the country.

"We shall not permit the blocking of roads and we shall instigate legal proceedings against organisers of such road blocks and those who participate," he told reporters.

He said he had ordered district police commanders "to clear any roads that are blocked using all legal means at their disposal."

Mainstream settler leaders launched a new offensive Monday to try to scupper the negotiations between Israel and the PLO.

But their occupation of two hills on the West Bank made little impact and only a small number of activists remained on the site on Tuesday.

Representatives of the 130,000 Israelis living on the West Bank were to meet Prime Minister Rabin later Tuesday to discuss their grievances.

Mr. Rabin met a delegation of settlers on Friday but rejected their demand to halt the autonomy negotiations.

About 200 protesters, including dozens of orthodox Jews in traditional dress, scuffled with police and blocked the main Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway near Ben Gurion international airport for about 20 minutes Tuesday morning. Police cleared the highway but protesters sporadically pushed the barricades back into the road.

Other demonstrators caused traffic jams in more than 20 places, including Jerusalem and Tel Aviv. At least 50 people were detained.

## Charges filed against Abu Marzouk

(Continued from page 1)

years. He has spoken out frequently in support of Hamas, which President Bill Clinton has listed as a "terrorist" organisation.

The complaint unsealed Tuesday blames Hamas for the killings of at least 79 Israeli and foreign civilians and 40 military or security personnel since January 1989, and the injury of an additional 188 civilians and 98 military or security workers. It does not specify how many of those attacks Mr. Abu Marzouk is suspected of having direct involvement.

Specifically, the complaint accuses Mr. Abu Marzouk of transferring \$100,000 in 1989 to Hamas while visiting Gaza to reorganise the group's infrastructure after a series of arrests.

"Thereafter, his activity increased," the complaint said. It said the most significant information against Mr. Abu

Marzouk came from Hamas member Mohammad Al Hamid Khalil Salah, who lived in the United States until he was arrested entering Israel in early 1993.

Mr. Salah has since pleaded guilty to charges arising from Hamas activity and was sentenced to five years in prison, the complaint said.

It said Mr. Abu Marzouk gave another \$100,000 in August 1992 to finance military operations for Hamas and complained that money sent in the past had been diverted to non-military uses.

In Damascus, Hamas called on Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to take to the streets on Friday to demand the release of Mr. Abu Marzouk.

In a statement faxed to Reuters, Hamas urged Palestinians to "denounce" the U.S. authorities' detention of Mr. Abu Marzouk.

## Iraq demands return of planes

(Continued from page 1)

as demanded by Iraq.

He said Iraq's declaration on its germ warfare programme contained information helpful to resolve remaining problems, but his commission needed to see whether Iraqi statements about the destruction of all biological weapons were true.

President Saddam, in an address to the nation last month, gave warning that

Iraq would halt cooperation with Mr. Ekeus and suspend his commission's activities in the country if he failed to "close investigations into its germ warfare file by the end of August."

A team of international arms experts is expected to arrive in Baghdad soon as part of the U.N.'s verification activities. Mr. Ekeus said he would also return to Baghdad soon.

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## Shetreet: Jews should be allowed to pray

(Continued from page 1)

"We have never dealt with the Israeli religious ministry since the occupation began and we will not."

"Al Aqsa is an Islamic mosque by virtue of God and not by virtue of human beings," Mr. Hussein said.

The Israeli supreme court ordered police to allow groups of Jews to enter the compound on Sunday.

But the court gave police the right to seal off the area if they feared "uncontrollable disturbances."

## NEWS IN BRIEF

**Judge renews Carlos detention order**  
PARIS (AFP) — A judge on Tuesday renewed the detention order keeping Carlos the Jackal in jail, 12 months after it was originally issued. Judicial officials said Tuesday, Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, alias Carlos, was arrested on Aug. 15 last year in Khartoum, and extradited to Paris to stand trial on a number of terrorist attacks in the 1980s. His official detention order was issued the following day by Magistrate Jean-Louis Brugiere. It was renewed on Tuesday, a week ahead of its formal expiration, by Judge Jean-Francois Ricard. He was originally charged and held in connection with the April 1982 Rue Marbeuf bombing outside an Arab newspaper office which killed one person and injured 63. Over the last year Carlos, the world's most wanted man before his arrest last year, has been formally charged in connection with a number of other attacks which left a dozen people dead in all. He had already been convicted and jailed for life in absentia in 1992 for the 1975 killing of two French policemen. Under French criminal law, a suspect can be detained for up to a year after which a new detention order is required.

**Imam given new expulsion order in France**  
MONTBELIARD, France (AFP) — A hardline Turkish imam was jailed for two months Tuesday and banned from French soil for three years after defying a previous expulsion order from France, judicial sources said. Kasim Unal, formerly the imam of the mosque at Sochaux, eastern France, was arrested last month after sneaking back into the country in breach of an expulsion order issued a year ago. In the new case prosecutors had urged that he be jailed for three to five years and banned from France for three years. Unal, whose real name is Abdul Rahman Ciftcioglu, was expelled to Turkey last August for making "public threats... calling for a violent act against" the incumbent Turkish prime minister, Tansu Ciller. He was held in prison for several months by Turkish authorities before being released and permitted to leave Turkey.

**5,000 arrested in Libya since June clashes**  
CAIRO (AFP) — Five thousand people have been arrested in Libya since clashes that broke out in June between Islamists and police in the northeast city of Benghazi, the Arab daily Ash-Sharq Al-Awsat reported on Tuesday. The paper cited "well-informed" Libyan sources but did not specify the affiliation of the arrested nor where the arrests occurred. Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Qadhafi is on a tour of the Burqa region, east of Tripoli on the Mediterranean coast, which he started several days ago with a visit to Benghazi, the paper said. Troubles broke out in June when police launched a series of raids against suspected Islamists in and around Benghazi. Western diplomats in Tripoli said. The Arab daily Al-Hayat said on July 11 that four policemen and three Muslim fundamentalists were killed in the incidents. In late July, Colonel Qadhafi stepped up his verbal attacks on Islamists, calling them the "shame of Arab nationalism" and an example of the "failure and loss" of the Arab nation.

**Militiamen stage manoeuvres in Tehran**  
TEHRAN (AFP) — Thousands of volunteer Islamic militiamen began urban warfare exercises in southwestern Tehran on Tuesday, newspapers reported here. The six-day manoeuvres are being staged in the districts of Karaj, Savashbolagh, Robat-Karim and Shahriar, the last two being the scene of violent riots in early April which left several people dead and dozens injured. The war games, organised by the elite force the Revolutionary Guards, are aimed at displaying the militia force's ability to "ensure law and order," the newspapers said. The volunteers are grouped in the elite anti-riot "Ashura Brigades," which were created in 1993 after riots hit several Iranian cities.







gets advice

he explanation is that the United States has a strong safety net, including social security and the medicare program — but this is part of the story. The American rewards correctly the opposite approach taken by the United States.

ed States has no tax as such and one far less than countries, particularly Japan, does not have a tax, a kind of added as providing the way to the process from the finished products to the tax base.

on, the interest borrowed to is tax-deductible, one expects manages this year, moves about to give the same and, making the a friend of the

es are being dealt a background try at long last to give within its budget over seven or 10 to the plan. The time, the U.S. is turning the consumer is a willingness and build up

## SCOPE

FOR WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1995

is S. Pearson, Carroll Right Indication

arch 21 to April 1, wisely focusing 1 and property can add to per-Relieve tensions

April 20 to May 10, to oppose your ms but be dis-Outside could suble, but you take you happy

ay 21 to June 10, to replace comers to gain ility and avoid be persecuted

LDREN: (June 11) Get busy today is of a practical orger emotional could bring you charming

2 to August 21) take place to ur career is con- this will be for more fast-

ugust 22 to 31) Some long take leave ay, but other on come into reater progress

October 23 to 31) Try not to reation today does not agree have, and then ates will be

S: (November 1 to 21) Rid of antiquated items and get on a more isis

(December 22) Steer clear of gance today nment is con-happy within rle

January 21 to 31) Doing some- others will ne could bring ne. Do some ds and neigh

February 20 to 28) ch care in mo- ch should be Look about d see how you our home

August: Per- oraz

# business daily beat

A review of economic news from the Arabic press

## Corporation to supervise, control food nearly ready for launching

☆ FINAL TOUCHES are being put on a draft law for a "Food Control Corporation." According to the minister of health, a special committee has laid down the basis for the corporation with the help of international experts from the World Health Organisation. The aim of the corporation was to supervise all types of food and the use of insecticides and hormones, to tighten control over all food-related matters and to end the multiple controls over food safety. The minister said the corporation, if it is successful, would be independent with a size and budget larger than the Ministry of Health. The preliminary suggestion is to have the ministry of health head the corporation to give it a push at the beginning but it will later be totally independent and related only to the prime minister (Al Rai).

☆ THE JORDAN Himeh Mineral Company is offering its shareholders, registered on March 12, 1995, the opportunity to buy more shares not exceeding 50 per cent of their equity as of the above mentioned date. The number of shares put for private subscription is 58,017 at JD 2 per share being JD1 per value and JD1 premium. Offer ends Aug. 31, 1995 (Al Rai).

☆ THE committee probing the unjustified high exports of Jordanian shirts to the U.S. market has found that Jordanian certificates of origin were forged to allow exports of Chinese shirts to the U.S. The forgeries took place at the free zones of Abu Dhabi and Oman. The U.S. imposed a quota on Jordanian exports of shirts after discovering that normal annual sales of about \$12 million had shot up to nearly \$40 million (Al Aswag).

☆ THE FIRST Jordanian company for hotel management and tourism marketing has been registered under the name Med Hotels Group. The company aims at managing and owning hotels, preparing and training hotel management cadres, managing and setting up fast food restaurants, establishing and participating in tourism projects as well as establishing clubs and tourist cities. These activities will be carried out in cooperation with other institutions or in agreement to manage hotels and restaurants in addition to training and preparing hotel cadres. Munther Saudi is vice-chairman of the board of directors (Al Rai).

☆ HAVING PAID JD 1.4 million in a final settlement to Petra Bank (under liquidation), the Jordan Medical Corporation (JMC) has improved its financial standing, with shareholders' equity becoming 25 per cent after having been negative in 1993. However, the corporation was unable to post a profit last year despite recording JD 929,286 of sales, 60 per cent higher than the figure for 1993. JMC attributed the loss to not being able to operate its factory at full capacity and to the total JD 2.66 million indebtedness to Petra Bank until July 31, 1994 when the final settlement was reached with partial relief coming from credit facilities obtained from the Amman Bank for Investment. The company, currently striving to produce 35 million syringes, has conducted studies to introduce new medical products and found foreign parties willing to participate in its endeavours (Al Dustour).

☆ ACCORDING TO Saeb Bamieh, a senior official at the Palestinian Ministry of Economy and Trade, the Palestinian Authority has issued import licences for \$19 million to Palestinian traders to import Jordanian products.

## Toshiba, IBM to invest \$1.2b on advanced chip plant in U.S.

TOKYO (AFP) — Japan's Toshiba Corp. and International Business Machines Corp. (IBM) announced Tuesday plans to invest \$1.2 billion on an advanced next-generation semiconductor plant in the United States.

"We will establish the most-advanced production plant to lead the industry," Toshiba Vice President Masanobu Ohya told a news conference.

The two companies said they would set up an equally-owned venture by the end of the year, with the aim of launching production of 64-megabit dynamic random access memory (DRAM) chips in Virginia in late 1997.

DRAM chips are used in computers, multi-media products and information-processing equipment.

Construction of a new plant in Manassas, where IBM already owns a site, is scheduled to start in January next year and the joint venture will initially employ about 700 people, eventually rising to 1,200.

The new venture will be the second between the two companies, which already produce liquid crystal displays at a joint venture in Japan.

The Japanese electrical machinery giant said the new plant would strengthen its competitiveness and provide IBM with chip supplies at a

time of continued strong demand. Global demand for DRAM chips is expected to rise from an estimated \$23 billion this year to \$39 billion next year.

Although the plant will be Toshiba's first comprehensive memory production base overseas, Toshiba and IBM have for several years been jointly developing next-generation chips in the United States with Germany's Siemens A.G.

"IBM is the best partner for Toshiba's overseas production," Mr. Ohya said, denying that Siemens would be involved in the latest plant.

Koichi Suzuki, the Toshiba

executive in charge of the company's semiconductor group, said the United States was the biggest DRAM market and had a well-established infrastructure such as power and water supplies.

Japan's biggest chipmaker, NEC Corp., and South Korean rival Samsung Electronics Co. Ltd. are already producing 64-megabit DRAM chips.

The new plant will use 0.35 micron (one millionth of a metre) technology and the wafers will be shipped to Toshiba and IBM for final assembly.

Production of eight-inch wafers is estimated at more

than 27,000 units a month by the time the plant is in full operation in 1999. Marketing will be conducted separately by the two companies.

Michael Anardo, general manager of IBM's microelectronics division, said the announcement was an "important part of IBM's plans to further enhance its position as a major producer of leading-edge semiconductor products."

"We are committed to meeting current and future demands of our merchant and internal customers," he said.

A Toshiba official said the joint venture marked the beginning of its plan to shift a third of its semiconductor fabrication offshore.

"Toshiba plans to conduct final assembly of most of the semiconductors at its Malaysian unit," the official said. IBM Japan Vice President Kiyoji Kishida said IBM also

planned to conduct final assembly of chips offshore, mostly in Germany, France and South East Asia.

The Virginia plant to be used by the joint venture has been idle since 1994, when IBM sold its federal system division and microelectronics division to Lorar Corp., Mr. Kishida said.

Toshiba said the name of the joint venture and the amount of capital involved have yet to be decided.

## Three large Chinese firms declared bankrupt

BEIJING (AFP) — Three major Chinese state-run firms, set up as long as 40 years ago, have been declared bankrupt with debts totalling tens of millions of dollars, the Xinhua news agency said Tuesday.

The Fujian Electronic Computer Co., until recently one of the top 10 industrial companies in the eastern province of Fujian, was formally declared bankrupt July 27 with debts of 142.3 million yuan (\$17 million).

At the same time, Xinhua announced an intermediate court in the southern province of Guangdong had issued bankruptcy papers for two major state-run firms set up nearly 40 years ago, the Shantou Sodium Hydroxide Plant and the Shantou Huaqiao Rubber Plant.

The 30-year-old Fujian company, once famous for its "Lark" brand computers, employed around 1,000 people and in the early 1980s posted annual net profits of \$10 million, before its fortunes took a sharp downturn.

The provincial government

has set up a special group to deal with the case "since the debt involved is huge and the number of people to be resettled is too large," Xinhua said.

The two Guangdong firms — both established in 1956 — had long been suffering heavy losses and were unable to continue operations or repay their debts.

The hydroxide plant had been forced to suspend operations in 1993, while the rubber factory had suffered an overall loss of 21.35 million yuan (\$2.54 million) since 1983.

A court-appointed team has begun to clear the accounts of the two plants, Xinhua said, without specifying how many workers had been laid off.

Wary of the social consequences of mass unemployment, the Chinese government has been treading very warily with its bankruptcy experiments, restricting them to areas where redundant workers have a better chance of finding new employment.

## Windows 95 spurs calls to arms for Microsoft competition

WASHINGTON (AFP) — The computer world has put out a call to arms: Apple is slashing prices, IBM forging alliances and the smaller firms carving out their niches to meet Microsoft's Windows 95 due out later this month.

Aug. 24 is high-tech D-Day for Microsoft, the date the world's leading personal computer software maker unleashes the latest version of its popular Windows system on the market.

From Silicon Valley to Wall Street, many analysts see Windows 95 as the death knell for Microsoft's leading rivals, Apple's Mac OS and IBM's OS-2.

From a technological standpoint, Windows 95 is nothing revolutionary, according to specialists.

But contrary to previous Windows editions, the software makes it easy to use PCs, giving the general public greater access to the machines.

Ironically the very success of Windows 95 is the fact that it lets the PC copy its Apple competition.

"Windows 95 offers big improvements. It's more like a Mac," said Walter Mossberg in the Wall Street Journal.

Apple, which features an easy-to-use icon and mouse click system, popularised the personal computer in the 1970s. But Apple wanted the whole pie and refused to allow other companies to clone its systems.

That decision cost the company dearly and when IBM

PC clones hit the market in 1981, the scales began to tip against Apple. Apple watched its sales share shrivel, accounting for only eight per cent of world-wide sales last year.

Through this shift Microsoft came up the big winner with its DOS and Windows software becoming the brains behind the IBM clones. The result: Microsoft systems drive nearly 80 per cent of the world's 100 million PCs.

By miming its rivals, Windows 95 has struck at their ace in the hole: Their technological advances.

Coupling high-tech breakthroughs with the marketing strength of Compaq, Packard Bell and all the other IBM clones has led to a tidal wave in worldwide sales.

Industry watchers predict Windows 95 will sell in the tens of millions — 30 million from now until the end of the year, say the most optimistic.

Such an onslaught would relegate competitors to specialised niches, according to some studies.

IBM will be forced to halt developing OS-2 next January, according to a study by Datquest. The group predicted the system would be extinct by 1999.

By that time Windows 95 will be running on 91 per cent of the existing PCs and Macintosh will not account for more than six per cent.

In 1994, Windows accounted for 63 per cent of the world market, against 12 per cent for MacOS.

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET				
HOUSING BANK CENTER AMMAN - SHMEISANI				
TELEPHONE: 607171 / 607179				
ORGANIZED MARKET SHARE PRICE LIST FOR TUESDAY 08/08/1995				
COMPANY'S NAME	NO. OF SHARES TRADED	VALUE JD	PREV. CLOSING PRICE	CLOSING PRICE
ANBAR BANK P.C.	360	77400	214.750	215.000
JORDAN NATIONAL BANK	2020	92480	4.610	4.570
MIDDLE EAST INVESTMENT BANK	1050	1360	1.300	1.290
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK	1057	2665	2.530	2.530
THE HOUSING BANK	2880	17298	5.870	5.750
JORDAN KAWAT BANK	1035	2500	2.820	2.800
JORDAN GULF BANK	1498	1721	1.170	1.160
JORDAN ATLANTIC BANK	333	1253	3.790	3.750
UNION BANK FOR SAVING & INVESTMENT	1070	4484	4.200	4.200
JORDAN INVESTMENT & FINANCE BANK	260	808	4.000	4.040
BEIT ELAHL SAVINGS INVESTMENT FOR HOUSING	1000	3548	3.610	3.510
AMMAN BANK FOR INVESTMENT	23188	24807	1.080	1.070
PHILADELPHIA INVESTMENT BANK	625	1026	1.660	1.640
<b>BANKS SECTOR</b>	<b>36413</b>	<b>148226</b>	<b>INDEX NUMBER: 179.19</b>	<b>CHANGE: -0.23%</b>
JORDAN FRENCH INSURANCE	300	808	2.710	2.700
TAMKOR INSURANCE & REINSURANCE	260	616	2.330	3.080
PHILADELPHIA INSURANCE	3560	16376	4.600	4.600
<b>INSURANCE SECTOR</b>	<b>4060</b>	<b>17800</b>	<b>INDEX NUMBER: 134.57</b>	<b>CHANGE: -0.36%</b>
JORDANIAN ELECTRIC POWER	22662	37737	1.680	1.680
ARAB INTERNATIONAL HOTELS	1130	6272	5.510	5.550
JORDAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	150	426	2.850	2.840
NATIONAL PORTFOLIO SECURITIES	3150	6950	2.220	2.210
ORIENT HOUSE EAST & CO. COORPORATE HOTELS	6000	13440	2.240	2.240
ARAB INTL. FOR INVESTMENT & EDUCATION	11500	36800	3.270	3.200
TARSA PRIVATE UNIVERSITY	4450	6192	1.400	1.370
<b>SERVICES SECTOR</b>	<b>49042</b>	<b>107815</b>	<b>INDEX NUMBER: 127.92</b>	<b>CHANGE: -0.18%</b>
JORDAN TOBACCO & CIGARETTES	56	1372	24.600	24.500
THE JORDAN CEMENT FACTORIES	13143	49323	3.760	3.760
JORDAN PHOSPHATE MINES	517	15605	3.000	3.050
THE ARAB COFACH	4040	5080	5.050	5.050
JORDAN TANNING	1313	10504	8.000	8.000
WOOLLEN INDUSTRIES	21000	32550	1.630	1.550
THE JORDAN WOODS MILLS	1450	10923	7.550	7.500
ARAB INTERNATIONAL MANUFACTURING	4122	20582	5.010	5.090
THE JORDAN WIRE MANUFACTURING	400	1040	2.600	2.600
SPINNING & WEAVING	100	205	2.050	2.050
RAPIA INDUSTRIES	1900	4496	2.380	2.360
DAR AL DANA OVERSEASMENT & INVESTMENT	700	5528	7.900	7.900
ARAB CENTER FOR TRADE & INTERNATIONAL TRADE	5000	2700	2.710	2.700
ARAB ALUMINUM INDUSTRY	4650	24645	5.320	5.300
LIVESTOCK & POULTRY	1800	1778	4.80	4.60
ARAB PAPER CONVERTING & TRADING	300	426	1.420	1.420
NATIONAL STEEL INDUSTRY	580	1310	2.270	2.620
NATIONAL INDUSTRIES	6303	6664	1.050	1.050
INTERMEDIATE PETRO-CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES	1000	2200	2.210	2.200
ALADDIN INDUSTRIES	1500	6465	4.330	4.310
JORDAN INDUSTRIES & MATCH/JINCO	2900	1503	1.600	1.600
ARAB CENTER FOR TRADE & CHEMICALS	1300	2860	2.210	2.200
KAWAT INVESTMENT	950	1482	1.570	1.560
UNIVERSAL MODERN INDUSTRIES	6950	23363	3.360	3.360
JORDAN INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES CO.	2500	5290	2.130	2.110
JORDAN NEW CABLE COMPANY	4100	7093	1.740	1.730
INTERNATIONAL TOBACCO & CIGARETTES	4200	5818	1.400	1.390
<b>INDUSTRIAL SECTOR</b>	<b>95654</b>	<b>251182</b>	<b>INDEX NUMBER: 130.12</b>	<b>CHANGE: -0.23%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>185169</b>	<b>525323</b>	<b>INDEX NUMBER: 154.65</b>	<b>CHANGE: -0.23%</b>
NO. OF TRADED SHARES IN PARALLEL MARKET		55506		
VALUE TRADED IN PARALLEL MARKET		70238		

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## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

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One U.S. dollar	1.3550/60	Canadian dollar
	1.4092/02	Deutschmarks
	1.5796/06	Dutch guilders
	1.1678/88	Swiss francs
	28.99/03	Belgian francs
	4.8665/15	French francs
	1588.09/0	Italian lire
	91.62/72	Japanese yen
	7.1350/50	Swedish crowns
	6.2130/80	Norwegian crowns
	5.4645/95	Danish crowns
One Sterling	1.5998/08	U.S. dollar
One ounce of gold	\$384.40/384.70	U.S. dollars



# NBA players are not giving up yet

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## Papin denies Milan match-fixing allegations

PARIS (R) — French international striker Jean-Pierre Papin firmly denied Tuesday having said that Marseille had bribed two AC Milan players in order to win their first European Cup.

"There's nothing to confirm because it's all been made up," Papin told French radio RMC. "It's manipulation."

In Geneva, the European soccer ruling body UEFA said Papin might be summoned to explain the allegations but only if it was confirmed he made them. "For us so far these are just rumours. It is not confirmed Papin has said that," a UEFA spokeswoman said.

"If it is true that Papin has said that then we will ask him to appear in front of the (UEFA) disciplinary committee, to say it again

in front of the committee and to give proofs," she added.

Former Marseille striker Papin, who played in the final for Milan, was reported in Italian newspapers as saying that two Milan players took bribes to rig the 1993 final, won 1-0 by the French club.

"I had a friendly conversation with journalists and I told them there were rumours in Marseille about the final but I did not give names," Papin told RMC.

Papin's eye-opened "quotes" were splashed across the front pages of the main Italian sports newspapers.

Shocked French soccer chiefs said UEFA should summon Papin and demand evidence to back the allegations against Marseille, whose fortunes collapsed in a French match-

rigging scandal shortly after their 1-0 win over Milan in 1993.

"Allegations are one thing, evidence is another," said Claude Simonet, head of the French Football Federation.

"I believe UEFA cannot be satisfied with allegations and has to open a probe," he said in a radio interview.

The UEFA spokeswoman said the organisation had not yet launched an official investigation into the latest accusations. It was still just collecting information about them.

Marseille's former director general Jean-Pierre Bernes, who has in the past accused the club's flamboyant former president Bernard Tapie of widespread rigging, said the allegations reported in the Italian papers were "rubbish."

"It's completely ridiculous," Bernes told Reuters. "You don't buy a European Cup final. Those so-called quotes are total nonsense."

Marseille were hauled from European competition and relegated to the second division after being accused of rigging a French league game against Valenciennes shortly before the 1993 European Cup final.

Tapie is fighting a two-year jail sentence with one year suspended for corruption over that scandal, in which Bernes admitted playing a key role. Veteran Marseille player Jean-Philippe Durand, who played against AC Milan in the final in Munich, rejected allegations that the match had been fixed.

"Papin doesn't know what he's saying and it's sad to hear him talk like that," he told Reuters. "I was part of that great European adventure and I can tell you that the match was very tough. Never did the Milan players act in a way which might have suggested that they had been bought."

UEFA President Lennart Johansson said last month that UEFA was referring other new bribery allegations against Marseille to the French Football Federation.

According to newspaper reporters, the allegations arose from police investigations into fraud at the club. Bernes is reported to have told investigators that Marseille paid a bribe to secure a draw against AEK Athens in November 1989, an allegation that has been rejected by the Greek club.

## NBC to pay \$1.27 billion for Olympics TV rights

NEW YORK (R) — NBC agreed on Monday to pay a stunning \$1.27 billion for U.S. television rights to the Olympic Games in Sydney in 2001 and the Winter Olympics in Salt Lake City in 2002.

The deal, put together in under a week as a preemptive, take-it-or-leave-it proposition to the International Olympic Committee and the two national organising groups, shuts out Fox television and other U.S. networks without hope of a counterbid.

NBC next year will broadcast in the United States the 1996 Summer Games from Atlanta. Network president Robert Wright said his company would not have paid \$715 million for the Australian events and \$555 million for the U.S. games separately, but believed the two together constituted a profitable package.

By contrast, NBC agreed

during 1993 bidding among all the U.S. networks to pay \$454 million for the U.S. rights to the 1996 Olympics in Atlanta. Those games are expected to draw unusually strong U.S. audiences.

Wright told reporters after announcing the deal that NBC had sold more than 80 per cent of its advertising slots for the 1996 Olympics and had grossed over \$600 million so far.

NBC is owned by General Electric Corp.

Wright and Olympic officials said a key demand from the Olympic committee was that U.S. television coverage involve additional distribution on cable channels beyond the roughly 100 hours usually carried on a broadcast network.

NBC, Wright said, will carry extensive coverage during both the Sydney and Utah Games on its CNBC and America's talking cable services. NBC also agreed to

carry a weekly programme on the Olympics for four years beginning in 1996.

Olympic officials said the \$1.27 billion was much higher than either the Sydney or Utah organisers expected from the rights sale.

Fox, the U.S. network owned by Rupert Murdoch's News Corp Ltd., had been expected to be a strong bidder for the Sydney Olympics during competition among the four leading U.S. networks that had been expected to begin next month.

Murdoch shook off U.S. television two years ago by outbidding CBS Inc. For national football league game rights, a move that strengthened the Fox network.

Murdoch said in a May interview with the Times of London that the Fox coverage would have included pay-per-view cable programming, but NBC said all its coverage would be on terrestrial television of basic cable channels.

## Bayern could face FIFA rule over Klinsmann move

LONDON (R) — Bayern Munich could face disciplinary action for making an illegal approach to Joergen Klinsmann while he was playing for Tottenham Hotspur.

World governing body FIFA told the English Football Association (F.A.) on Monday that the German club had infringed their regulations regarding transfers and said they had referred the matter to their disciplinary committee for further deliberation.

But Bayern did receive FIFA backing in a dispute with Spurs over the transfer fee. FIFA said they had to pay only \$2 million to the English Premier League club for World Cup striker Klinsmann.

Klinsmann's decision to return to Germany after one season with the London club angered Tottenham chairman Alan Sugar, but FIFA ruled that the player was perfectly within his rights to leave Tottenham after only one year because of an "escape" clause in his two-year contract.

They revealed that Klinsmann's contract with Tottenham contained a provision that they would be willing to release him any time after the first year (June 30, 1995) on condition that they received a transfer fee of 22 million.

FIFA general secretary Sepp Blatter said in a statement released by the F.A.: "The wording of this contract clearly contradicts Tottenham Hotspur's own argumentation it has, therefore, to be admitted that it was really the intention of the parties to fix the compensation in advance."

Blatter added: "It was Tottenham's own fault that they included such provision in the employment contract they had signed with the player, whatever the reasons for such a step would have been."

While FIFA are considering disciplinary action against Bayern, they have completely exonerated Klinsmann of any blame.

The statement added: "No reproach can be made against the player as to his behaviour in this case and no disciplinary steps may be taken against him."

## Police plan against hooligans at European Championships

LONDON (APP) — Police outlined plans which will help prevent soccer hooliganism from ruining next summer's European Championships.

Intelligence gathering will play a key role, as will a "hooligan hotline" to encourage genuine fans to supply information, in confidence, on thugs.

Police forces from countries whose national teams qualify will be invited to send "spotters" — officers who will point out known foreign troublemakers.

And intelligence officers up and down the country are co-ordinating efforts to snare the principal organisers of the violence.

The launch of the hotline was warmly welcomed by Home Secretary Michael Howard. Referring to the violence which forced the abandonment of February's England v Republic of Ireland friendly in Dublin, he said: "Following the incidents of disorder last season it is important that the game receives coverage for all the right reasons."

"Genuine fans can help to make this possible and I urge

them to do so by making use of the hotline."

The National Criminal Intelligence Service, which is co-ordinating police efforts at the championships, said that 18 months of planning involving the Football Association, Home Office, Foreign Office, the Association of Chief Police Officers and individual police forces had already been undertaken.

Detective Superintendent Larry Covington, head of NCIS's strategic and specialist intelligence branch, said foreign liaison was an important branch of the organisation.

"We are already in liaison with foreign law enforcement officers to ensure we have good information for those hooligans from foreign countries, some of which have similar problems to the U.K.," he said.

Each of the 15 qualifying nations would be invited to send officers with specialist knowledge of their own country's hooligans, to help British police identify potential troublemakers.

Detective Inspector Peter

Chapman, head of NCIS's football unit, said he had a database containing the names of 6,000 suspects, including up to 400 "main organisers."

DS Covington said: "The kingpins don't tend to get their hands dirty, so you need to gather information and evidence against them and that is being done."

NCIS's hooligan hotline is designed to allow genuine fans to help combat the problem by passing to the police information on hooligan activity in confidence.

And a poster was launched to promote it — comparing a picture of an orderly football crowd from earlier in the century with another of a modern day mob involved in a punch up.

DS Covington said: "There is no reason why the championships should not be extremely successful. We are determined that they are going to be. We want to make sure the U.K. is put firmly back on the map as far as being a really good place to watch football is concerned."

## Global visitors test Games' venues

ATLANTA (Agencies) — The world is gathering here a year early.

This week marks the most hectic period of pre-Olympic sporting events at 1996 Atlanta Summer Games venues, with 13,000 competitors playing in eight international events designed to test facilities, personnel and planning.

"The eyes of the world will be here," Olympic organising committee president Billy Payne said. "The world will be impressed."

The Pan Pacific Swim Championships and World Freestyle Wrestling Championships highlight the busy week, with other special competitions in badminton, table tennis, weightlifting, field hockey, modern pentathlon and team handball.

A new \$17 million aquatic centre gets its sternest test when 300 swimmers from 33 nations converge for the bi-annual PanPacs, typically dominated by the United States and Australia.

Japan, Canada and New Zealand will be factors in several events, with Kiwi

Olympic silver medalist Danyon Loader likely to shine.

Australia's Kieren Perkins, the reigning Olympic 1,500-metre freestyle champion, figures to own the men's distance events.

"I don't even try to beat Perkins. He's too good," U.S. 1,500 champion Carlton Bruner said. "American distance swimming is not very good. I don't know how those guys (from Australia) do it."

Chinese swimmers were banned from the PanPac meet for numerous drug test positives in the past four years. But Chinese table tennis players are favourites along with South Korea, which joins a handful of European contenders in quest of the handball invitational crown.

Wrestling provides the only world finals among the tuneups, with Russia, Iran, Turkey, South Korea and Cuba and the hosts among the favourites.

Indonesian star Susi Susanti will miss the badminton invitational with an injury, organisers said. But her homeland provides some of

the sport's top players.

The weekend concludes with single day events for weightlifters and modern pentathletes. The Georgia International Horse Park will also receive its first test with the pentathlon competition.

The Olympic tuneups continue here in September with water polo, diving and canoe-Kayak events. Cycling and gymnastics previews will complete the year, with archery and shooting venues hosting invitationals in April and the Olympic athletes track getting its first test next May.

**'Hotel rooms in Atlanta already are tough to find'**

For many visitors, each day at the Atlanta Olympics will start with a personal marathon of 160 kilometres from Chattanooga, Tennessee, or 240 kilometres from Birmingham, Alabama.

There is a year to go before the Summer Games and it's already an Olympic challenge to find a hotel room within two hours of Atlanta.

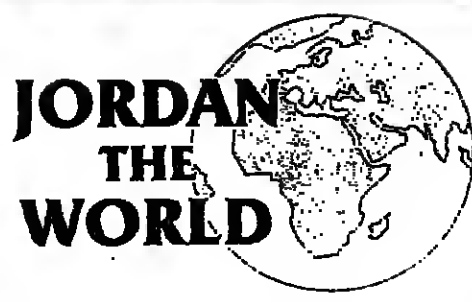
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# Iraq demands planes in return for peace with Iran

## Ekeus must finish his probe into germ warfare this month — Baghdad

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein called Tuesday for a durable peace with Iran but urged it to return all prisoners from the 1980-1988 war as well as aircraft sheltered there during the U.S.-led Gulf war in 1991.

In a speech marking the end of Iraq's eight-year war with Iran, President Saddam said "we mistakenly believed" Tehran would return the 148 aircraft because it had also been in conflict with the United States.

"If it wants (good) relations with Iraq, Iran must return Iraq's possessions," he said over state radio and television.

He also demanded Iran return all Iraqi soldiers taken prisoners during the war. "Our prisoners of war are still suffering and moaning in Iranian prisons."

President Saddam renewed calls for peace with Iran even though he said it had ignored a total of 215 peace initiatives from Baghdad.

Iraq celebrates Aug. 8, 1988 as the day of victory over Iran.

The two countries have never signed a peace treaty, although they implemented a ceasefire in Aug. 20, 1988 and restored diplomatic ties on Sept. 10, 1990 when Iraq faced a U.S.-led military buildup over its invasion of Kuwait.

Ties between Tehran and Baghdad were broken in October 1987.

President Saddam said he refused to make concessions on Iraq's main demands even though Tehran believed Iraq was vulnerable because of the U.N. economic sanctions imposed after the August 1990 invasion of Kuwait.

"We have told the Iranians who mistakenly believed that conditions could force us into accepting compromise at the expense of our principles," he said.

Iraq said it flew 115 military and 33 civilian aircraft to escape U.S.-led bombing in 1991, but Iraq claims to have sheltered only 22 planes and has offered to return them if the United Nations issues a



Saddam Hussein

request for them.

Baghdad, backed by international groups, also accuses Tehran of holding around 20,000 Iraqi soldiers, but Iran denies this. Tehran meanwhile said 15,000 Iraqis were in Iraqi jails or unaccounted for in Iraq.

Baghdad denied the claim, saying it has already freed 39,044 Iraqis under the supervision of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

"We have repatriated Iran's prisoners of war (PoWs) as a gesture of goodwill without any bargaining just to open up peace prospects between our country, its people and Iran," President Saddam said.

President Saddam said Iraqi ground forces fought 282 battles, or one every 10 days throughout the eight-year war, and deployed a total of 8,495 tanks, 11,939 armoured vehicles, 4,659 artillery of all kinds, and 5,859 mortars.

It also deployed 740 aircraft, 808 helicopters, and 57 naval units, including boats, landing vessels, hovercraft, anti-submarine vessels and minewepers.

Full-scale war began on Sept. 22, 1980 when Iraqi forces entered Iran, more than a year after the Shiite Muslim revolution in Tehran, and ended eight years later in virtual stalemate.

Meanwhile, Iraq has told the U.N.'s chief arms control envoy that the United Nations must finish its investigation of Iraq's past germ warfare activities by the end of August, a spokesman said in remarks published on Tuesday.

The spokesman for the Culture and Information Ministry said Iraq had made clear to the envoy, Rolf Ekeus, during his latest visit to Baghdad that it was standing by its deadline.

"Rolf Ekeus... was clearly and frankly told during his meeting with Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz on Saturday that he will have to close the biological file by the end of August," state-controlled newspapers quoted the spokesman as saying.

Mr. Ekeus, head of the U.N. Special Commission (UNSCOM) charged with dismantling Iraq under the 1991 Gulf war ceasefire terms, visited Baghdad from Aug. 4-6.

In a news conference before leaving, he said he did not touch on the Iraqi deadline during his talks in Baghdad.

"This statement is inaccurate," the spokesman said, adding that Mr. Ekeus was told to inform the U.N. Security Council that Iraq had honoured obligations linked to renewal of U.N. curbs in its oil exports.

Iraq gave Mr. Ekeus a 530-page document on its past biological activities. He initially described the report as "full, final and complete" but said he needed time to verify its contents.

Later, he said that after the first scrutiny his experts found that the report might not be thoroughly complete.

The newspapers said Mr. Aziz informed Iraqi leaders in a meeting chaired by President Saddam late on Monday that he had communicated to Mr. Ekeus Iraq's "obvious and decisive stand vis-a-vis relations with UNSCOM and the Security Council."

The remarks by Mr. Ekeus when he wound up his visit on Sunday suggested it was unlikely he would finish his mission by the end of August.

(Continued on page 7)



JUBILATION: Croatian soldiers rip a Serbian flag in Petrinja on Monday after they recaptured the important

garrison city from rebel Serbs after four years of occupation (AFP photo)

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### King visits Prime Ministry

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday visited the Prime Ministry where he met for a while with Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker. The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Hamzah Ben Al Hussein and Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem.

### Sharif Zeid on private visit abroad

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker left Amman Tuesday on a two-day private visit abroad, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said. It did not say where Sharif Zeid was going.

### Bridge to close for 2 days

AMMAN (Petra) — The King Hussein Bridge on the River Jordan will be closed for traffic for two days as of Friday 11:00 a.m. for maintenance work, the Public Security Department said. The bridge will resume traffic as of Sunday morning Aug. 13.

### Iran extends warplanes' range

NICOSIA (AP) — Iranian engineers have extended the range of the Islamic republic's MIG-29 fighter jets by equipping them with in-flight refuelling capabilities for the first time, the Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported Tuesday. The system will turn the twin-engine fighter jet "into a warplane able to carry out multipurpose offensive and strategic missions," according to the state-run agency. It added that the automatic refuelling system will also increase the duration of reconnaissance flights and diminish the need to have air bases near Iran's borders that could be vulnerable to hostile attack. Iran has two MIG-29 squadrons with 30 fighters, including four Iraqi MIG-29s flown to Iran during the 1991 Gulf war and not returned. The air force has another 13 squadrons of U.S., Russian and Chinese fighter and ground attack aircraft, according to the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies. Iran's efforts to enhance its military power have caused concern among U.S. military strategists, who fear a threat to Washington's oil-rich allies in the region.

### Tough rules on weddings in Iran

TEHRAN (AFP) — Police have imposed strict new regulations on weddings in Tehran to ensure they conform with Islamic standards, newspapers reported here Tuesday. They said police had issued a statement banning a range of activities traditionally associated with wedding ceremonies in Iran. Under the new measures, male and female guests must be separated and the groom is not allowed to visit rooms occupied by women. The bride must keep fully covered while moving about during the ceremony. Music bands are not to be hired and any singer invited must be approved by the ministry of culture and Islamic guidance, according to the statement. Males are not allowed to serve in the women's section and photographers can only take pictures of guests of the same sex. Any wedding procession in the streets must be kept low-key and the car carrying the newly-weds should not be elaborately decorated. Previous regulations have been widely defied despite close police surveillance.

### Tehran rules out legalising party

TEHRAN (AFP) — The Interior Ministry on Tuesday ruled out any chance of legalising a pro-democracy opposition movement in Iran, but said the government would continue to tolerate the group. The Liberation Movement of Iran (LMI) would be allowed to continue playing an informal political role despite its "open criticism of Iranian leaders in foreign media," said Assadollah Badamchian, a member of a ministry commission in charge of political activities. Individual LMI members could run as candidates in the March 8 legislative elections, provided they pass thorough scrutiny by a supervisory council, he said in a press conference. Mr. Badamchian is one of five members of the ministry's Commission of the Article 10 on Parties, dominated by Islamic conservatives, which issues or revokes licences for parties or other groups to engage in political activities. Mr. Badamchian said the LMI, headed by former Foreign Minister Ebrahim Yazdi, had been flatly denied formal political activities by the judiciary, although the group has appealed the decision. Last week, 122 liberal political figures belonging or close to the LMI signed a letter protesting extra powers granted by parliament to the Council of Guardians to oversee elections.

### Arafat meets Palestinian dissidents

NABLUS (AFP) — Five dissidents from a Palestinian group opposed to autonomy have held reconciliation talks with Yasser Arafat, one of the men said Tuesday. The five are from Ahmad Jibril's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine — General Command (PFLP-GC) which is fighting on against Israeli occupation and the self-rule deal. The dissidents said they asked Mr. Arafat to allow 100 PFLP-GC people to return to the Gaza Strip and hold an annual convention to oust Mr. Jibril as leader. "We told Mr. Arafat that we want to join the Palestinian Authority and take part in the reconstruction of our homeland," Salim Abu Al Saud told AFP. "The president of the Palestinian Authority promised to examine our request," said Mr. Abo Al Saud, from the occupied West Bank town of Nablus. Mr. Jibril, who called for Mr. Arafat to be killed after the signing of the declaration of principles for autonomy with Israel in 1993, has his headquarters in Damascus along with nine other Palestinian opposition groups.

## Algerian journalist tortured and killed

ALGIERS (AFP) — An Algerian journalist kidnapped a week ago has been found murdered, the reporter's employer said Tuesday.

Aicha Benamar, 36, was killed near her home in Saoula, 20 kilometres south of Algiers, the weekly newspaper Hebdo Libere said.

Benamar, on leave from the newspaper, was abducted on Aug. 1 and tortured by attackers who then cut her throat, the paper said, adding that her body was identified on Tuesday.

No details were available on the exact details of the murder, or on who carried it out.

The Armed Islamic Group (GIA) claimed responsibility for an attack on the headquarters of Hebdo Libere, in the centre of Algiers, in March 1994, in which three people, including a photographer, were killed and two injured.

Benamar's death brings to 37 the number of journalists assassinated in Algeria since 1993.

Most recently, an armed group on June 18 kidnapped and cut the throat of journalist Hakim Takouchet, who worked for a regional television station in eastern Algeria.

The whereabouts of further two journalists who were kidnapped from their homes are unknown, and threats by armed groups have driven dozens of other journalists into exile.

Journalists are one of the key groups targeted by fundamentalists, especially the most radical of them the GIA.

Its former leader Mourad Si Ahmad, vowed to make those who fight "with the pen" perish by the sword.

Meanwhile, security forces killed about 100 armed Islamic militants in a crackdown triggered by a bomb attack on a military vehicle near Algiers, another newspaper said Tuesday.

The attack last Wednesday on the vehicle at Larbaa, 30 kilometres from Algiers, left from soldiers dead, the daily Al Watan said.

With a spate of recent attacks, including a truck-bomb attack on a power station near Algiers Sunday which killed 11 people, observers say violence in Algeria is escalating.

After last Wednesday's bomb attack, the security forces unleashed a "vast dragnet," said Al Watan. Arrests they carried out allowed them to track down the hideout of a group of armed militants.

After a four-hour battle this group was reduced to nine men. According to Al Watan, their mission was to cover the flight of other groups and to slow down the advance of the security forces.

But after three days of further investigations, having received reinforcements and tightened their grip on the region, security forces discovered another hideout, which was attacked. About a hundred men died in this operation, the newspaper said.

The Larbaa region is part of what is known as the "Triangle of Death," where attacks by Islamic militants fighting the military-backed government are frequent.

According to the daily La Tribune, a rocket-launcher was probably used in an attack Sunday on a police vehicle at Kouba, on the outskirts of Algiers, which killed two and wounded about ten people — and not a grenade, as indicated in initial newspaper reports.

## Kurds meet in Dublin to resolve bloody conflict

DUBAI (AFP) — Two rival Kurdish factions will meet in Dublin Wednesday for three days of talks aimed at ending their bloody conflict in northern Iraq, which risks shattering the coalition opposed to the government of President Saddam Hussein.

They are being mediated by the United States, with a Turkish observer in attendance, Kurdish officials said. The PUK and the KDP will try to reestablish the joint administration they formed in 1992 in Iraqi Kurdistan after seizing control of the area from Baghdad, with help from U.S., French and British military airpower.

"We have to resolve three issues: the reestablishment of political authority, the demilitarisation of Erbil (capital of Kurdistan) and the collection of revenue from border taxes," Fawzi Al Atrushi, the KDP's representative in London, told AFP by telephone.

He said demilitarising Erbil, controlled by the PUK since December, and the collection of taxes by the KDP along the border with Turkey and Iran, could only be settled after an agreement was reached on establishing a regional administration.

"The neutralisation of Erbil will allow the Kurdish government and parliament to function again," he said. A PUK official in Ankara, Sazan Sab, added: "It is necessary to reestablish the government so it can assume

## COLUMN

### Larry Hagman has operation on liver tumour

LOS ANGELES (R) — Larry Hagman, who became a TV legend as the villainous J.R. Ewing in the long-running Dallas series, had surgery on a liver tumour to buy more time while waiting for a donor organ, his doctor said. Dr. Leonard Makowka, a liver transplant surgeon at Cedars-Sinai Medical Centre, said the operation took place Saturday morning to give Larry the extra insurance while he waits for a new liver. Dr. Makowka said the operation consisted of bombarding the tumour with chemotherapy to neutralise it. "We really blasted it," he said. The tumour was discovered last month and Hagman, 63, was immediately put on a national donor organ list. In addition to the tumour, he is suffering from cirrhosis of the liver, which was diagnosed three years ago. Dr. Makowka described the tumour as being between the size of a small rock and a golf ball and said Hagman had "absolutely no complications" from the surgery. He said Hagman was now on vacation with his wife and was wearing a sweater so he could be paged "in the event a suitable liver becomes available."

### Princess Anne's son asked to leave bar

SYDNEY (R) — The teenage son of Britain's Princess Anne, Peter Phillips, was asked to leave the bar area of an Australian casino, for being under-age, a casino spokeswoman said Tuesday.

The spokeswoman for the Conrad Jupiters Casino on the Gold Coast in Queensland said Phillips, 17, was with a group of about 20 school friends Monday night in the bistro area of an English-themed pub in the casino called The Prince Albert.

She said the prince became a bar after 10 p.m. and as the change-over time approached the group was asked to show identification as proof of age.

"Peter was one of the boys who was under 18 and asked to leave," the spokeswoman told Reuters. "Others in the group were over 18 and they stayed on while the younger ones or ones without I.D. left. They were all very well behaved."

But after three days of further investigations, having received reinforcements and tightened their grip on the region, security forces discovered another hideout, which was attacked. About a hundred men died in this operation, the newspaper said.

The Larbaa region is part of what is known as the "Triangle of Death," where attacks by Islamic militants fighting the military-backed government are frequent.

According to the daily La Tribune, a rocket-launcher was probably used in an attack Sunday on a police vehicle at Kouba, on the outskirts of Algiers, which killed two and wounded about ten people — and not a grenade, as indicated in initial newspaper reports.

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## Iran offers

TEHRAN (AFP) — offered Wednesday as well as Rafsanjani, in a move to end the war. The offer was made by a spokesman for the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) in a statement published in the official newspaper. The spokesman said the offer was made in the name of the Supreme Leader, Ayatollah Khomeini, and was a final offer. He said the offer was made in the name of the Supreme Leader, Ayatollah Khomeini, and was a final offer. He said the offer was made in the name of the Supreme Leader, Ayatollah Khomeini, and was a final offer.

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## Crown Prince pays tribute to King Hussein

AMMAN (Petra) — Royal Highness Prince Hassan on Tuesday sent a cable to King Hussein congratulating him on the occasion of the Prophet Muhammad's birthday and 43rd anniversary of the Islamic Revolution. Prince Hassan said the cable was a tribute to the King's leadership and his devotion to the Arab and Islamic world.

## Bedouin demand return to Kuwait

BAGHDAD (AP) — Thousands of stateless Iraqis who were expelled during the 1990-91 crisis urged Iraq on Wednesday to allow them to return home and rejoin the Iraqi nation.

They said they were expelled from Kuwait in 1991 and had been living in various parts of Iraq since then. They said they were tired of being stateless and wanted to return to their homes in Kuwait.

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